

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF
NATIONAL DEFENCE
CANADA

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,
1924

(MILITIA SERVICE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1924

NATIONAL DEFENCE

CANADA

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of National Defence (Militia Service) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. MACDONALD,
Minister of National Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 15, 1924.



REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, CANADA
(MILITIA SERVICE)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1924

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1924

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OTTAWA, November 12, 1924.

The Honourable the Minister,
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration, to be laid on the Table of the House, this the Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Militia Service), for the fiscal year 1923-24.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister.

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REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, CANADA
(MILITIA SERVICE)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1924

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1924

(1) Military Policy and Organization for Defence.

The organization of the Department of National Defence has progressed slowly during the period under review, especially with regard to the inclusion of the Navy and the amalgamation of its ancillary services with those of the Militia and Air Force.

The Defence Council commenced to function on January 31, 1924, and the formation of the Departmental Defence Committee is still under consideration.

Attention is again drawn to the fact that there is no defensive gas equipment nor have we been able to purchase any tractors or tanks.

The General Staff reports have been subdivided into Directorates and are as follows:—

(2) Military Operations and Intelligence Directorate.

(3) Training and Staff Duties Directorate.

(4) Cadet Services Directorate.

(5) Historical Section.

(6) The Royal Canadian Air Force Directorate.

The foregoing reports detail fully the various aspects of the work performed by the Directorates of the General Staff, but it is considered that a few comments on the principal features will not be out of place.

Surveys

It is interesting to note that the Military Survey Division has surveyed and mapped a total area of 39,207 square miles since the division was first established. The Board of Topographical Surveys and Mapping is functioning and representatives of the Interior Department have been co-operating with surveyors from the Military Surveys Division in producing the Warwick Sheet, Quebec.

Training

With regard to training, the money available was expended on the training of officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists, there not being sufficient funds to devote to training on a larger scale. In this connection, the time has now arrived when officers have become tired of training skeleton formations and the interest is waning. It is most discouraging to those commanding officers who have brought their units up to full strength by their enthusiastic

work, and at considerable personal expense, not to be given an opportunity of training the unit in a proper manner. It is, therefore, important that facilities should be made available to train larger numbers of the rank and file.

The number trained during the period under review at local headquarters and camps was approximately 38,000 as compared with 34,000 the previous season. The total establishment calls for about 130,000 all ranks, and if the appropriation cannot be increased, the only alternative is the reduction and reorganization of the number of units that we are attempting to maintain. To obtain the efficiency desired, the whole of the peace establishment of the Canadian Militia should be trained from twelve to sixteen days.

Our expenditure on defence per head of population is \$1.46, or about \$2.99 out of every \$100 of total expenditure. This compares with the leading nations of the world as follows:—

	Expenditure on Defence per head of Population	Amount devoted to Defence out of every \$100 of total expenditure
	\$	\$
Canada.....	1 46	2 99
Great Britain.....	23 04	19 96
Australia.....	3 30	5 95
New Zealand.....	2 33	2 08
South Africa.....	4 27	5 38
United States.....	6 51	16 96
Argentine Republic.....	4 13	17 55
Belgium.....	13 37	10 96
France.....	24 66	20 16
Italy.....	16 58	15 87
Japan.....	4 34	36 00
The Netherlands.....	7 87	14 17
Switzerland.....	4 04	15 43

Owing to the need for economy the training of the Permanent Force had to be kept down to the minimum, and for the same reason there was an insufficient number of instructors and trained personnel for demonstration purposes in connection with the training of the Non-permanent Active Militia. As is pointed out in the report, the Instructional Cadre deserve credit for the work accomplished by their limited establishment, considering that the number of personnel of the Non-permanent Active Militia attending courses at Royal and Permanent Schools was double that of the previous year. The need for more extensive artillery training is being felt, especially with regard to mounted training for light and medium artillery units.

The Militia Staff Course again proved very popular. Forty-five candidates attended the Practical portion during the summer of 1923, all of whom obtained "m.s.c." certificates.

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

Attention is invited to the report of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, especially that portion dealing with radio-telegraphy in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Air Force and for the Department of the Interior. The work commenced for the Royal Canadian Air Force during 1921 has been successfully continued. Stations at Winnipeg, at Norway House and at Victoria Beach on lake Winnipeg have been installed and are operated by the Royal Canadian Air Force in connection with forestry patrols for the Manitoba Gov-

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ernment. The radio-telephone work at High River, Alberta, has proved of immense value in the suppression of numerous outbreaks of forest fires. Communication between High River, Alberta, and the Manitoba radio system has been maintained, the distance being approximately 790 miles.

A radio-telegraph system extending from Edmonton up the Mackenzie river and across into the Yukon has been commenced for the Department of the Interior. The complete system includes stations at Dawson City and Mayo in the Yukon, and at Herschel Island, Fort Simpson and Fort Smith in the Mackenzie Basin, with a southern terminal at Edmonton. The equipment necessary was constructed by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals and the first complete high powered set was completed in July, 1923. The first two stations were put into operation in October, 1923, between Dawson and Mayo, and are working satisfactorily.

Canadian Small Arms School

The results obtained by the Small Arms School are very encouraging, especially with regard to the weapon training courses both for the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia. The standard attained by the Permanent units compared favourably with that of the Britannic Forces.

Historical Section

The report of the Historical Section is of much interest. It is regretted that unexpected delay occurred in connection with the printing of the History of the Canadian Medical Services in the Great War, and it is hoped that the work will be proceeded with during the coming summer.

Much assistance has been rendered by this directorate to the Battle Honours Committee. The preparation of statements showing the composition of each battalion in the field at the end of each month, throughout the war entailed much research.

Cadets

With regard to Cadets, the reduction of \$100,000 in the vote for the previous year necessitated the cancellation of camps, consequently many units lost interest and became reduced in numbers. However, against this loss, 65 units were organized during the period under review, bringing the total number of enrolled Cadets to 110,120. It will be noted that very considerable progress in marksmanship was made by the Canadian boys, practically one team in every four reaching the prize list, an improvement of 100 per cent on their performance for the previous year. This reflects great credit upon the Instructors of competing units.

It is pointed out that unless cadet training, which is now receiving the wholehearted support of educationalists and medical authorities, is to be seriously curtailed increased appropriations are necessary. In the year 1913-14 with a strength of 47,039, the sum of \$390,500 was voted for cadet services. In 1923-24, with a strength of 110,120, the sum of \$450,000 was provided.

Royal Canadian Air Force

The Royal Canadian Air Force has been placed on a permanent basis and is operated as a Directorate of the Chief of Staff Branch. King's Regulations and Orders for the Royal Canadian Air Force as well as Pay Regulations, have been promulgated.

Cadet officers for the Royal Canadian Air Force are being furnished from the Royal Military College and from the Officers Training Corps, arrangements having been made to train these cadets at Camp Borden during the summer vacation, and the scheme is meeting with great success. The annexed report contains detailed information regarding this subject.

The work in connection with the aerial survey and forestry protection has been extended in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Full particulars regarding this work are contained in the report covering Civil Aviation and Operations of the Royal Canadian Air Force for Civil Departments during 1923, which has already been published.

(2) Military Operations and Intelligence

Operations

Further attention has been given to the work referred to in the annual report of 1922-23. Nearly all questions of military policy have been referred to this directorate for investigation and report. Close attention has been given to all international questions to study their effect on the arrangements for national defence. Some of the questions considered were:—

1. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway.
2. Hudson Bay Railway and route.
3. Revision of the Rush-Bagot Treaty.
4. League of Nations, and various reports called for by the temporary Mixed Commission.

Control of manufacture of arms and munitions by private firms. Colonel David Carnegie consulted this department before he submitted his scheme concerning the limitation of private manufacture to the sub-committee appointed to investigate that subject.

Mobilization

More study and work in connection with mobilization has been carried out.

The Director has been appointed the Chairman of the Sub-committee for the purpose of drafting the Mobilization Regulations for the general mobilization of the Canadian Militia.

Intelligence

The collection, collation and distribution of military intelligence has been continued with as great efficiency as possible in view of the lack of funds set aside for the purpose.

The directorate can give in a short time a fair report on almost any military or related question.

Organization and Liaison

Questions of military organization, localization of units of the Non-Permanent Militia and establishments have been referred to this directorate for concurrence or criticism.

The officers of this directorate have been required to give a good deal of time as presidents or members of various military courts, boards and committees.

The Assistant Director of Military Intelligence has been required to devote a large portion of his time to the perusal, correction and circulation of the Annual Inspection reports. This work was formerly done by the Branch of the Inspector General.

The officers of the directorate have spent considerable time in research work and in lecturing.

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Departmental Library—

The work of reclassification and recataloguing, as mentioned in last year's report, has gone on, and at the end of the fiscal year, 6,046 volumes were reclassified and recatalogued: there remain about 4,000 bound volumes and many pamphlets, etc., to be attended to.

One hundred and forty-seven new volumes dealing with military questions were ordered during the year, of which 104 were received, together with 20 ordered in the previous year.

Nine volumes were presented to the Library.

Various service papers, periodicals and other publications of interest to the service have been received and circulated.

Press clippings of interest to military, naval and air force officers have been circulated daily.

Military Survey Division

Survey work was carried out in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

The Course of Instruction in Surveying, beginning February 1, 1923, was completed December 22: of the class of ten taking this course, five obtained certificates as topographic surveyors. A new course was begun January 2, 1924, which will be terminated at Christmas, 1924.

The Survey Division was established in 1902, and the carrying on of topographic surveys and production of maps has, from that time to the present, been steadily and systematically proceeded with. At the present time the area of country accurately surveyed and mapped is as follows:—

Area surveyed and maps published.....	30,607 sq. miles
Area fully surveyed, not yet mapped.....	3,440 "
Area partly surveyed.....	5,160 "
Total.....	39,207 "

Standard maps published, 1" to 1 mile.....	90
Standard maps published, ½" to 1 mile.....	8

The new offset press has been used to print all the later one-inch sheets and much other work, and has already proved its great value. The elimination of the long, difficult and expensive photo-etching process will reduce the cost of reproduction very considerably, while the beauty and accuracy of printing are most satisfactory.

Five Dominion land surveyors, detailed by the Director General of Surveys, Department of the Interior, at the request of the Department of National Defence, to co-operate in the survey being carried out in Quebec by the Survey Division, were under instruction in this office for about one month, and two weeks in the field under a topographic supervisor of this department. This was for instruction in topography before taking over the topographic field work of the Warwick sheet, Quebec: the complete control having been finished by the Survey Division in 1922. This party, with assistants, left June 1 for Quebec and during the season completed one hundred and seventy-seven miles of the Warwick sheet. This work was carried out under our supervision. A special grant of \$7,500 was allotted by the Interior Department for 1923, which has been increased for 1924 to \$9,000, for the completion of the Warwick sheet.

Control.—The surveys for the control of new one-inch sheets being at least one year in advance of the topographers, no further work of this nature was done, except at Camp Sarcee. Three surveyors, under the supervisor of control, left for Calgary in June and completed the full control for the Camp Sarcee map by the end of August. This work was as follows:—

Primary chained traverse.....	85 miles
Secondary Traverse.....	70 "
Levelling.....	155 "

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Magnetic Declination.—The supervisor of control determined the declination at a definite point on the ground in eighteen map sheets, five of these being new. The remainder were repeat visits to sheets where the declination had been obtained from ten to fifteen years ago.

Long Branch Survey.—Early in October directions were received to make an accurate detail survey at 200 feet to 1 inch with 2-foot contours of all Government property, at Long Branch, near Toronto; about four hundred and fifty acres. A party of six, later eight, left for Toronto October 12 and completed the survey in about one month. The work was carried out with great care, both as to survey and draughting, and to preserve the accuracy of the field work in the map, it was printed in black only.

Revision.—An officer, with three topographers, began the revision in the field of the four one-inch sheets—Toronto, Brampton, Markham and Bolton. This was required to bring the survey work up to date before the production of the Toronto half-inch sheet, which will include the detail of the above four sheets. Revision was completed December 22.

Topography.—On April 17, revision of the Ottawa sheet was begun, and completed with field work examined by July 1. Any changes to this sheet in future revisions should now be of the nature of additions, rather than corrections.

As the topographers finished their work in the Ottawa district they left for Quebec, with the exception of three, who proceeded June 1 for the Camp Sarcee survey, the control for this being under the supervisor of control, the topography and examination of field work under a senior topographer.

In Quebec, the Arthabaska and Scottstown sheets, partly surveyed last season, were completed as well as all the Megantic sheets.

On two occasions the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence inspected the work in the field. The interest thus shown in the work being carried out by the men was much appreciated by them.

Total topography completed:—

Sheet	Scale	Area
Ottawa.....	2"	440 miles
Scottstown.....	2"	110 "
Megantic.....	2"	405 "
Arthabaska.....	2"	94 "
Sarcee.....	4"	76 "
Total.....		1,125 "

The present condition of the field and draughting work is as follows:—

Districts fully controlled, ready for topographers.—Ontario, 6—Grand Bend, St. Marys, Stratford, Alliston, Barrie, Beaverton. Quebec, 6—St. Sylvestre, Thetford, Disraeli, Warwick, St. Evariste, Armstrong.

Districts fully surveyed, ready for draughtsmen.—Quebec, 3—Arthabaska, Scottstown, Megantic. Nova Scotia, 3—Bras d'Or, Mira, Louisburg.

Ready for printing, 2—Malvina, 1-inch; Drummond, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

Draughting.—Work in the hands of the draughtsmen and engraver, 6 sheets: 1-inch, Ottawa; Lyster, Que.; Sydney, Louisburg and Glace Bay, N.S.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Toronto.

Printing.—The following new maps and diagrams were printed:—

Standard 1" sheets:—Uniacke, Yamaska, Becancour, Aston, Three Rivers, La Patrie, Woburn.....	6,262
Other maps, 20.....Truro, Gallipoli Campaign (6), History P.P.C.L.I. (11), Long Branch (2).....	26,296
Diagrams, etc., 49... Different.....	8,813
Reprints 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ "... Sheets (14).....	9,990
	51,361

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Maps and Diagrams issued—

1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " sheets free to various Government departments.....	7,468
1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " sheets sold to public.....	7,050
Special maps.....	25,396
Diagrams.....	8,813
	<hr/>
	48,727
Photographs (80).....	953
Lantern slides.....	729
	<hr/>
Total documents.....	50,409

(3) Military Training and Staff Duties

TRAINING

Remarks.—The small increase in the annual drill vote over that allotted for last year was not sufficient to warrant any material change in the programme of training. As only sufficient funds were available to train a small proportion of selected units, it became increasingly difficult to maintain in the Active Militia that interest and keenness so essential to successful results in training. While the organization of existing units remained intact, a general advance in efficiency could not be expected.

Similarly to last year, the available funds were devoted principally to the training of officers and N.C.O.s, and while in this essential respect satisfactory progress was made, it cannot be considered that this programme alone will bring the Militia of Canada to a satisfactory state of efficiency.

It is now an urgent necessity that unit training on a comprehensive scale be resumed.

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PERMANENT FORCE

Owing to their reduced strength and heavy calls for instructional duty with the Non-Permanent Active Militia, it has not been possible to concentrate the personnel of Permanent Force units for camp and combined training.

The training of the personnel available was therefore carried out in the respective areas under arrangements made by the District Officers Commanding. The following units proceeded to camp for training as shown, but with the exception of those marked # were withdrawn for strike duty in Nova Scotia before completion of training.

Unit	From	To	Via	Date		Remarks
	Station	Camp		From	To	
<i>R.C.D.</i>						
Headquarters "B" Squadron (less detachment)	Toronto..	Niagara		May 27	Aug. 21.	
Detachment	Toronto..	Petawawa	Rail.	May 27		
		Niagara....	Rail...	July 25	Aug. 21.	
"A" Squadron	St. Jean.	Local.....				
<i>L.S.H. (R.C.)—</i>						
Headquarters #	Calgary.....	Sarcee....	Mch. R.	June 4	Sept. 6	
"A" Squadron.	Winnipeg....	Hughes....	Rail...	June 18	Aug. 15.	
"B" Squadron #	Calgary.....	Sarcee	Mch. R.	June 4	Sept. 6	
<i>R.C.H.A.—</i>						
Headquarters..	Kingston...	Petawawa	Rail.	May 27	Aug. 3	
"A" Battery.....	Kingston..	Petawawa	Rail.	May 27	Aug. 3	
"B" Battery	Kingston...	Petawawa	Rail...	May 27	Aug. 3	
"C" Battery #	Winnipeg....	Hughes....	Rail...	May 27	Aug. 3	
		Sarcee	Rail...	June 24	Aug. 24.	
<i>R.C.H.A. Bty #</i>	Kingston....	Petawawa	Rail...	June 11	Aug. 3	
<i>R.M.C. R. Bty #</i>	Kingston..	Petawawa	Rail...	July 2	Aug. 3.	
(Detach. only)						
<i>R.C.A.—</i>						
No. 1 Bty. R.C.A. #	Halifax.	McNab Is.	Boat.	May 7.	June 16	
(C.A.)	Halifax.	Sandwich Bty	Boat.	June 18	June 28	
No. 2 Bty. R.C.A. (C.A.) #				Aug. 6	Sept. 19	Battle Practice Oct. 8-13.
No. 3 Bty. R.C.A. (M.A.)	Kingston...	Petawawa..	Rail...	May 27.	Aug. 3	
No. 5 Bty. R.C.A. (C.A.)	Esquimalt..	Rodd Hill..	Mch. R.	Aug. 20.	Oct. 1.	Battle Practice Sept. 24 to Oct. 1
<i>R.C.E.—</i>						
No. 2 Det.....	Toronto.....	Niagara	Boat...	July 6	Aug. 6	
No. 6 Det. #.....	Halifax....	McNab Is.	Boat..	June 18	June 28	
				Aug. 6	Oct. 6	
No. 11 Det. #.....	Esquimalt	Rodd Hill...	Mch. R.	July 4	Aug. 15.	
<i>R.C.R.—</i>						
Headquarters..	London...	Niagara	Rail....	Aug. 15..	Sept. 15	
"A" Company #	Halifax...	McNab Is.	Boat...	Sept. 15	Oct. 10	
"B" (M.G.) Co	Toronto...	Niagara...	Boat..	May 31	Sept. 15	
"C" Company.	London.....	Niagara...	Rail....	Aug. 15..	Sept. 15.	Small Arms Training at Cove Ranges.
"D" Company...	Montreal...	Pointe Aux Trembles...	Rail....	June 8		
		Longueuil...	Mch. R.	June 22		
		Pointe Aux Trembles...	Rail...	July 25		
		Niagara	Rail....	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15	
<i>P.P.C.I.—</i>						
Headquarters....	Winnipeg..	Hughes	Rail....	June 29	Aug. 15.	
"A" Company.	Winnipeg..	St. Charles	Mch. R.	June 1	June 14	
		Hughes.	Rail....	June 29	Aug. 15.	
"B" Company #	Esquimalt..	Head	Mch. R.	July 4	Aug. 15.	
"D" (M.G.), Co.	Winnipeg..	St. Charles..	Mch. R.	June 14	June 27	
		Hughes.....	Rail....	June 29	Aug. 15.	
<i>R. 22nd Regiment—</i>						
Headquarters..	Quebec...					
"A" Company...	Quebec.		Boat.	June 1	Sept. 15	
"B" Company	Quebec.					

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NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Unit Training.—Central camps were held to a very limited extent, otherwise, unit training (except artillery) was carried out at local camps or local Headquarters for a period of 9 days and, units in general were necessarily restricted to an average strength of 40 per cent.

Detachments of mobile artillery batteries were permitted two days' training at local headquarters and 8 days at practice camp for firing detachments. The coast artillery were allowed eight days at local headquarters and four days' practice at the forts.

The following table shows the training completed by units of the Non-permanent Active Militia during the financial year 1923-24.

Unit	Local Training		Camp and Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 1—</i>				
1st Hussars.....	269	2,326		
9th (Grey's) Horse.....	66	564		
7th Brigade C.F.A.—				
12th (London) Battery.....	35	70	37	259
11th Brigade C.F.A.—				
16th Battery.....	33	66	34	272
29th Battery.....	31	62	34	269
1st Divisional Engineers—				
11th Field Company.....	24	129		
1st Signal C.C.S.—				
No. 1 Signal Company.....	50	282		
No. 1 Cyclist Co. C. of G.....	13	101		
Western University Contingent C.O.T.C.....	71	588		
Ontario Agricultural College Cont., C.O.T.C.....	116	672		
1st Bn. The Perth Regt.....	177	1,255		
1st Bn. Middlesex Light Infantry.....	116	940	39	327
1st Bn. Huron Regiment.....	218	1,602		
1st Bn. The Western Ontario Regt.....	346	2,139		
1st Bn. Bruce Regiment.....	217	1,792		
1st Bn. Oxford Rifles.....	54	478		
1st Bn. Highland Light Inf. of C.....	195	1,111		
1st Bn. Wellington Rifles.....	319	2,334		
1st Bn. North Waterloo Regiment.....	194	1,197		
1st Bn. Elgin Regiment.....	216	1,637		
1st Bn. Lambton Regiment.....	35	288	35	315
1st Bn. Essex Fusiliers.....	211	1,383		
1st Bn. Kent Regiment.....	610	3,536		
2nd Machine Gun Brigade.....	340	2,069		
1st Divisional Train—				
No. 2 Company.....	27	243		
No. 15 Field Ambulance.....	37	114		
<i>Military District No. 2—</i>				
Governor General's Body Guard.....			291	2,147
2nd Dragoons.....			136	999
1st Regt. Ontario Mounted Rifles.....	135	989	21	288
10th Brant Dragoons.....	32	171	27	317
3rd Brigade C.F.A.—				
9th Toronto Battery.....	44	338	29	232
15th Battery.....	46	352	35	280
30th Battery.....	42	320	37	296
53rd Battery.....	44	297	35	280
8th Brigade C.F.A.—				
11th (Hamilton) Battery.....	44	340	36	250
10th (St. Catharines) Bty.....	38	338	34	272
40th Battery.....	42	259	37	296
54th Battery.....	42	378		
2nd Divisional Engineers—				
2nd Field Company.....	17	110		
8th Field Company.....	20	113		
2nd Signal Bn. C.C.S.—				
Headquarters.....				
No. 2 Signal Company.....	81	527	50	629
No. 14 Signal Company.....				

Unit	Local Training		Camp and Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 2—Continued</i>				
Toronto Univ. Contingent C.O.T.C.....	266	3,144		
1st Bn. Royal Hamilton Regiment.....	370	2,890		
1st Bn. Dufferin Rifles of Canada.....	324	2,261		
1st Bn. Wentworth Regt.....	162	1,224	11	132
1st Bn. P.L. (A. & S.) Highlanders of Canada....	366	3,348		
1st Bn. Lincoln Regiment.....	228	1,811		
1st Bn. Haldimand Rifles.....			89	970
1st Bn. Norfolk Rifles.....	184	880	10	120
1st Bn. Lincoln and Welland Regt.....			94	947
<i>Queen's Own Rifles of Canada—</i>				
Regimental Headquarters.....				
1st Bn. (83rd Bn. C.E.F.).....	660	4,666		
2nd Bn. (95th Bn. C.E.F.).....				
1st Bn. Royal Grenadiers.....	346	2,734		
1st Bn. 48th Regt. (Highlanders).....	745	6,513		
1st Bn. Irish Regiment.....	258	1,739		
1st Bn. Toronto Regiment.....	393	2,069		
1st Bn. Toronto Scottish Regt.....	482	3,772		
1st Bn. Grey Regt.....			123	1,419
1st Bn. Simcoe Foresters.....			118	1,130
<i>The York Rangers—</i>				
1st Bn.....			33	279
2nd Bn.....	349	2,669		
1st Bn. Peel and Dufferin Regt.....			82	756
1st Bn. Halton Rifles.....			111	1,189
1st Bn. Ontario Regiment.....	162	1,014	7	84
3rd Machine Gun Brigade.....	223	1,709		
<i>2nd Divisional Train—</i>				
No. 1 Company.....			46	399
No. 2 Company.....			45	261
No. 2 Field Ambulance.....	20	180	36	221
No. 5 Field Ambulance.....			16	106
No. 7 Cav. Field Ambulance.....	58	522	4	44
No. 16 Field Ambulance.....	16	126	4	44
No. 19 Field Ambulance.....	27	183	33	289
No. 2 Detachment C.O.C.....			1	51
No. 2 Detachment C.P.C.....			5	26
No. 2 Detachment C.A.D.C.....			5	55
<i>Military District No. 3—</i>				
Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.....	25	179	125	904
3rd Prince of Wales Can. Dragoons.....			127	1,166
4th Hessars.....			56	509
1st Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.....			1	8
2nd (Ottawa) Battery.....	40	80	37	292
1st Battery.....	30	80	41	324
4th Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.....			1	8
4th Battery.....			37	304
2nd Hvy. Battery (att'd).....	29	58	35	200
9th Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.....			1	9
34th Battery.....	38	97	38	265
3rd Divisional Engineers H.Q.....	2	18		
3rd Field Battery.....	91	640	28	84
5th Field Company.....	51	335		
<i>3rd Signal Bn. C.C.S.—</i>				
Headquarters.....	6	45		
No. 3 Signal Company.....	8	46	66	484
No. 16 Signal Company.....	49	479	40	231
Queen's Univ. Contingent C.O.T.C.....	97	352		
1st Bn. Princess of Wales Own Regt.....	280	1,746		
1st Bn. Argyll Light Infantry.....	213	1,747		
1st Bn. Hastings and P. E. Regt.....	55	385	186	1,714
1st Bn. Frontenac Regt.....	227	1,638		
1st Bn. Lanark and Renfrew Regt.....	101	777		
1st Bn. Brockville Rifles.....	255	2,171		
1st Bn. Grenville Regt.....	175	1,304		
1st Bn. Stormont Dundas and Glengarry High- landers.....	89	643		
1st Bn. Ottawa Highlanders.....	209	1,827		
1st Bn. Le Regt. de Hull.....	152	1,368		
1st Bn. Northumberland (Ontario) Regt.....	206	1,851		
1st Bn. Victoria and Haliburton Regt.....	148	1,240		
1st Bn. Durham Regt.....	254	1,954		

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Unit	Local Training		Camp and Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 3—Continued</i>				
1st Bn. Peterboro Rangers.....	209	1,663		
1st Bn. Governor General's Foot Gds.....	267	2,293		
4th Machine Gun Brigade—				
No. 1 Company.....	47	335		
No. 2 Company.....	72	372		
No. 3 Company.....	101	666		
3rd Divisional Train C.A.S.C.—				
No. 1 Company.....			44	378
No. 1 Field Ambulance.....	36	271½		
No. 23 Field Ambulance.....	36	243		
No. 3 Detachment C.O.C.....			14	49
<i>Military District No. 4—</i>				
13th Scottish Light Dragoons.....			56	896
17th Duke of York's R.C. Hussars.....			65	990
1st Regt. 1st Eastern Townships Mounted Rifles.....			57	911
6th Brigade C.F.A.—				
24th (Shefford) Battery.....	26	52	28	224
35th Battery.....	33	207		
81st Battery.....	31	310		
79th Battery.....	37	333		
2nd Brigade C.F.A.—				
7th (Montreal) Battery.....	38	76	37	296
5th (Westmount) Battery.....	39	78	35	245
66th Battery.....	38	76	31	248
27th Battery.....	34	306		
2nd Heavy Brigade—				
Headquarters.....	3	6		
1st Heavy Battery.....	51	152	52	416
3rd Siege Battery.....	48	96	40	320
7th Siege Battery.....	55	110	34	368
10th Siege Battery.....	52	437		
2nd Montreal Regt. C.A.....	5	10		
4th Divisional Engineers—				
Headquarters.....	6	54		
4th Field Company.....	100	890		
4th Signal Bn. C.C.S.—				
No. 4 Signal Company.....	39	351	2	30
3rd Signal Troop.....			1	16
No. 4 Cyclist Co. C. of G.....	25	225		
McGill Univ. Contingent C.O.T.C.....	139	1,183½		
Univ. of Bishop's College Contingent C.O.T.C.....	46	552		
Loyola College Contingent C.O.T.C.....	96	1,122		
1st Bn. Sherbrooke Regt.....	192	1,551½		
1st Bn. Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke.....	147	1,162		
1st Bn. Le Regt. de Ste. Hyacinthe.....	113	916½		
1st Bn. Le Regt. de Chateauguay.....			102	1,526
1st Bn. Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal.....	399	3,442		
1st Bn. Le Regt. De Joliette.....			72	1,017
1st Bn. The Three Rivers Regt.....	151	1,181½		
1st Bn. Le Regt. de Maisonneuve.....	150	543	106	1,217
1st Bn. Victoria Rifles of Canada.....	305	2,378		
The Royal Highlanders of Canada Regimental				
Headquarters, 1st and 2nd Bns.....	778	6,991		
1st Bn. Royal Montreal Regt.....	270	2,376		
1st Bn. Canadian Grenadier Guards.....	337	2,934		
1st Motor Machine Gun Brigade.....	168	1,340		
8th Machine Gun Brigade.....	61	549		
4th Divisional Train.....	75	545		
<i>Military District No. 5—</i>				
7th Hussars.....			72	1,152
11th Hussars.....			153	1,317
13th Brigade C.F.A.—				
Headquarters.....	2	14		
57th (Quebec) Battery.....	36	72	36	288
82nd Battery.....	38	76	37	407
94th Battery.....	56	208	2	10
6th Quebec and Levis Regt. C.G.A.....	260	1,862		

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Unit	Local Training		Camp and Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 5—Continued</i>				
5th Divisional Engineers—				
Headquarters				
6th Field Troop.....	38	264		
15th Field Company.....				
5th Signal Bn. C.C.S.—				
No. 5 Signal Company . .	46	382		
No. 4 Signal Troop.....	19	137		
No. 5 Cyclist Co. C. of Guides.....	15	116		
Laval Univ. Contingent C.O.T.C.	88	672		
LaSalle Contingent C.O.T.C.....	42	504		
1st Bn. Le Regt. de Montmagny			66	536
1st Bn. Le Regt de Beauce			68	553
1st Bn. Fusiliers du St. Laurent .			43	502
1st Bn. Le Regt. de Levis			79	652
1st Bn. Les Voltigeurs de Quebec.....	277	2,406		
1st Bn. Le Regt. de Quebec.....	177	1,562		
1st Bn. Les Chasseurs Canadiens.....			75	626
1st Bn. Les Francs-Tireurs du Saguenay . . .			58	468
5th Divisional Train C.A.S.C. No. 2 Company..	35	315		
No. 5 Detachment C.A.V.C.			8	79
No. 5 Detachment C.P.C.....			2	19
<i>Military District No. 6—</i>				
P. E. I. Light Horse			103	1,218
1st Regt. King's Nova Scotia Mounted Rifles...			86	1,135
14th Brigade C.F.A.—				
Headquarters.....	1	2	2	42
52nd Battery.....	35	70	35	350
87th Battery.....	34	68	38	476
16th Brigade C.F.A.—				
Headquarters.....	2	4	2	22
6th Sydney Battery.....	37	74	36	376
36th Battery	39	78	38	418
83rd Battery			81	648
86th Battery.....	38	704	38	418
1st P. E. I. Heavy Brigade .			219	1,423
1st Halifax Regt. C.G.A.....	180	1,325½	2	14
9th Siege Battery.....	50	452½	4	48
6th Signal Bn. C.C.S.—				
No. 8 Signal Company . .			123	926
No. 7 (Fortress) Signal Company.....	14	167½		
17th Infantry Brigade, Headquarters.....			2	2
1st Bn. Halifax Rifles . . .	192	1,015½		
1st Bn. P. E. Fusiliers	155	1,212½		
1st Bn. Lunenburg Regt			13	181
1st Bn. Pieter Highlanders			473	4,547
1st Bn. Cumberland Regt			75	941
1st Bn. Cape Breton Highlanders.....			286	2,758
1st Bn. P. E. I. Regiment			79	1,009
1st Bn. Annapolis Regiment.....			80	990
1st Bn. Colchester and Hants Regt.....			83	982
Nova Scotia Technical College Contingent C.O.T.C	35	414		
6th Machine Gun Brigade.....	34	246	83	649
No. 6 Detachment C.P.C			2	22
<i>Military District No. 7—</i>				
8th P. E. N. B. Hussars.			128	1,057
The New Brunswick Dragoons.....			108	900
12th Brigade C.F.A.—				
Headquarters.....	3	6	2	20
8th Battery.....	36	72	38	380
90th (Newcastle) Battery.....	38	76	38	380
3rd N. B. Heavy Brigade—				
Headquarters			2	24
15th Heavy Battery	56	112	52	520
4th Siege Battery.....	52	104	52	520
6th Siege Battery.....	54	108	53	530
1st Brighton Field Company C.F.			59	531
6th Signal Bn. C.C.S.—				
No. 6 Signal Company.....	18	134		

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Unit	Local Training		Camp and Camps Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
Military District No. 7—Continued				
No. 7 Cyclist Company C. of G.			18	162
New Brunswick Univ. Contingent C.O.T.C.	53	422		
Mount Allison Univ. Contingent C.O.T.C.	50	570		
16th Infantry Brigade, Headquarters.....			3	29
1st Bn. Carleton Light Infantry			114	953
1st Bn. York Regt.			123	957
1st Bn. North Shore (N.B.) Regt.			117	950
1st Bn. New Brunswick Rangers			103	844
7th Machine Gun Brigade	175	1,475		
6th Divisional Train C.A.S.C.—				
No. 1 Company			32	320
No. 4 Field Ambulance			9	81
1st Bn. St. John Fusiliers			214	1,348
Military District No. 10—				
6th Mounted Brigade, Headquarters			7	66
Fort Garry Horse			156	1,150
12th Manitoba Dragoons			154	1,093
The Border Horse			128	1,018
1st Regt. Manitoba Mounted Rifles			131	1,095
5th Brigade C.F.A.—				
Headquarters			3	22
13th Winnipeg Battery.....	37	74	37	383
38th Battery.....	28	481	36	288
17th Battery	38	66	38	294
19th Battery	38	201		
10th Signal Bn. C.C.S.	102	883	66	485
Manitoba Univ. Contingent C.O.T.C.	184	1,512		
20th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.	1	9		
1st Bn. Winnipeg Rifles.....	327	1,251½		
1st Bn. Winnipeg Grenadiers	178	1,427		
1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders of C.	252	1,252½		
1st Bn. Winnipeg Light Infantry	172	1,400		
1st Bn. Lake Superior Regt.	202	1,190		
1st Bn. Kenora Light Infantry	134	884		
1st Bn. Manitoba Rangers	297	1,612		
1st Machine Gun Squadron	78	561		
2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade.....	120	475½		
10th Machine Gun Brigade	202	1,058½		
10th Divisional Train Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.			22	320
No. 3 Field Ambulance.....	44	301	5	45
No. 4 Field Ambulance.....	37	183		
No. 10 Section C.A.V.C.			1	12
Military District No. 11—				
5th British Columbia Light Horse			161	1,481
1st Regt. B.C. Mounted Rifles			113	1,084
15th Brigade C.F.A.—				
Headquarters.....	3	6	1	14
31st Battery	38	76	38	380
68th Battery.....	38	76	38	380
85th Battery.....	36	72	28	280
5th Siege Battery (att'd).....	55	10	42	420
5th B. C. Regt. C.G.A.—				
Headquarters	18	116½	4	16
No. 1 Company.....	40	331	31	132
No. 2 Company.....	40	331	32	172
58th Battery C.F.A. (att'd).....	37	74	38	380
12th Siege Battery (att'd)	26	188		
11th Divisional Engineers				
Headquarters.....	3	27		
6th Field Company.....	74	515		
11th Signal Bn. C.C.S.—				
No. 21 Signal Company	20	168		
No. 11 Fortress Signal Co.	13	117		
23rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters.	2	18		
1st B. C. Regt. Duke of Connaught's Own.....				
1st Battalion	341	2,914		
2nd Battalion.....	171	1,372		
3rd Battalion	51	470		
1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders of C.	175	1,547		
1st Bn. Irish Fusiliers of Canada.	173	1,349		
1st Bn. Rocky Mountain Rangers	225	1,788		
1st Bn. North B.C. Regt.	83	689		
1st Bn. Canadian Scottish Regt....	149	1,191		

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Unit	Local Training		Camp and Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 11—Continued</i>				
11th Machine Gun Brigade	154	1,288		
11th Divisional Train C.A.S.C.				
No. 1 Company	53	412½		
No. 18 Field Ambulance	21	151		
No. 11 Detachment C.O.C.	6	42		
<i>Military District No. 12—</i>				
14th Canadian Light Horse	1	27	153	1,253
16th Canadian Light Horse			132	1,089
18th Canadian Light Horse			159	1,154
1st Regt. Saskatchewan Mtd. Rifles	2	7	129	1,052
10th Brigade C.F.A.—				
18th Battery	21	175		
77th Battery	30	279		
17th Brigade C.F.A.—				
21st Battery	34	68	34	330
44th Battery	20	40	38	352
14th Field Company C.E.	17	149		
12th Signal Bn. C.C.S.	141	1,116½		
No. 12 Cyclist Co. C. of G.	19	144		
Saskatchewan Univ. Contingent C.O.T.C.	70	842		
South Saskatchewan Regt.—				
1st Battalion	76	694		
2nd "	166	1,464		
3rd "			98	883½
4th "			93	832
5th "			126	936
North Saskatchewan Regt.—				
1st Battalion	138	1,229		
2nd "	148	1,291½		
3rd "			55	476
4th "	58	298		
12th Machine Gun Brigade	116	869½		
No. 10 Field Ambulance	40	360		
<i>Military District No. 13—</i>				
15th Canadian Light Horse			138	1,103
19th Alberta Dragoons	112	112	118	1,069
Alberta Mounted Rifles—				
1st Regiment			20	288
2nd Regiment			43	688
19th Brigade C.F.A.				
22nd Battery	26	52	26	208
23rd Battery	33	207		
91st Battery	29	58	29	232
20th Brigade C.F.A.—				
Headquarters			2	20
61st Battery	38	76	38	304
78th Battery	33	66	33	264
92nd Battery	37	74	37	296
4th Field Troop C.E.	13	82		
13th Field Company	21	116	18	51
13th Signal Bn. C.C.S.—				
No. 13 Signal Company	32	203½		
No. 7 Signal Troop			7	63
Alberta Univ. Contingent C. O.T.C.	204	2,407		
29th Infantry Brigade—				
Headquarters			3	7
The Edmonton Regiment—				
1st Battalion			138	1,008
2nd "			145	1,187
24th Infantry Brigade—				
Headquarters	2	18		
Calgary Regiment—				
1st Battalion	185	1,095	1	2
2nd "	108	946		
Alberta Regiment—				
1st Battalion	79	685	28	448
2nd "			29	464
13th Machine Gun Brigade	81	578		
13th Divisional Train C.A.S.C.—				
Headquarters			6	96
No. 8 Field Ambulance	31	156½		
No. 17 Cav. Field Ambulance	15	101½		
Artillery Camp School Sarcee			163	672

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SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

Remarks.—Instructional work had to be considerably restricted again this year owing to the financial situation.

Permanent Force.—The attendance of candidates at courses in England for the higher military education of officers and N.C.Os. of the Permanent Force was necessarily kept down to the minimum. A number of applications for candidates to proceed to England for instructional courses had to be refused on grounds of economy.

While it is essential that the full number of technically trained Permanent Force personnel should be maintained, this was not possible under the economic conditions which prevailed.

Non-Permanent Active Militia.—It is gratifying to note that the number of personnel of the N.P.A.M. attending courses at Royal and Permanent Schools has increased to double that of 1922.

Owing, however, to the reduced strength of the Permanent Force, there was an insufficient number of instructors and trained personnel for demonstration purposes; consequently, at many schools, full value could not be given to the members of the Non-Permanent Active Militia attending for instruction. It is greatly to the credit of all ranks engaged on this instructional work that with the limited facilities available they were able to accomplish as much as they did.

Courses for both Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia were held and attended by personnel as shown below:—

COURSES IN ENGLAND

Permanent Force.—*Staff College, Camberley*

Major (Bvt. Lt.-Col.) W. G. Beeman, DSO., R.C.A., January, 1922, to December, 1923.

Capt. (Bvt. Lt.-Col.) R. J. Brook, CBE., DSO., R.C.R., January, 1922, to December, 1923.

Major (Bvt. Lt.-Col.) H. D. G. Crerar, DSO., R.C.A., January 1923, to December, 1924.

Major G. P. Vanier, DSO., MC., Royal 22nd Regt., January, 1923, to December, 1924.

Lt.-Colonel E. W. Sansom, DSO., C.S.A.S., January, 1924, to December, 1925.

Capt. (Bvt. Major) M. A. Pope, MC., R.C.F., January, 1924, to December, 1925.

Staff College, Quetta

Captain J. K. Lawson, The R.C.R., February, 1924, to December, 1925.

Attachments and Senior Officers School

Major (Bt. Lt.-Col.) W. H. Bell, DSO., The R.C.D., February, 1924, to August, 1924.

Major C. E. Connolly, DSO., L.S.H. (R.C.), February, 1924, to August, 1924.

Major E. A. S. Smith, The R.C.R., February, 1924, to August, 1924.

Ordnance Officers Course

Lieut. (T. Capt.) V. A. Curmi, R.C.O.C., February, 1924, to January, 1925.

Gunnery Staff Course

Captain C. C. Shaw, R.C.A., October, 1922, to July, 1924.

Captain R. L. Fortt, R.C.A., October, 1922, to July, 1924.

Lieut. (Bvt. Capt.) R. O. G. Morton, R.C.H.A., September, 1923, to June, 1924.

Master Gunners Course

No. 8008 QMSI. S. G. Williams, R.C.H.A., April, 1923, to March, 1924.

No. 4011 Sergt. D. McCarthy, R.C.G.A., April, 1923, to March, 1924.

Small Arms Course

Major A. K. Hemming, The R.C.R., March, 1923, to November, 1923.

Captain K. C. Burness, MC., P.P.C.I.I., March, 1923, to November, 1923.

Physical Training Course

Captain F. M. W. Harvey, VC., MC., L.S.H. (RC.), April, 1922, to July, 1923.

School of Military Engineering

Captain J. E. Lyon, R.C.E., September, 1922, July, 1924.

Armament Artificers Course

No. 34756 S Sergt. H. W. Thomas, R.C.O.C., April, 1923, to March, 1924.

School of Mil. Administration

Lieut. (Bvt. Capt.) J. E. H. Tidswell, R.C.A.S.C., September, 1923, to January, 1924.

Laboratory Foreman's Course

No. 34606 Pte. W. S. McFarlane, R.C.O.C., September, 1923, to January, 1924.

Special—To Visit Armourers' Establishments

Major R. B. Whyte, R.C.O.C., July, 1923, to October, 1923.

*Non-Permanent Active Militia—**Special Signalling Courses*

P Major F. H. M. Jones, MC., 6th Signal Bn., April, 1923, to August, 1923.

COURSES IN CANADA

Staff College Preparatory Course

The third post-war course for officers preparing for the examination for admission to the Staff College was held from October 1, 1923, to February 26, 1924, at the Royal Military College, Kingston. This course was attended by five officers of the Permanent Active Militia, all of whom competed at the examination for admission to the Staff College for the two vacancies allotted to Canada.

Refresher Course, R.M.C.

In conjunction with the above, a Refresher Course was held for officers of the Permanent Active Militia from October 1 to the end of December, and was attended by eleven officers.

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Artillery Staff Course

The second post-war Artillery Staff Course commenced during the last financial year (January, 1923), and continued for the following nine months. Four officers and five N.C.Os. qualified at this course.

School of Military Engineering, Halifax

Searchlight Operators, Foreman of Works and Field Engineering Courses were held for personnel of the R.C.E. A total of one officer and nine other ranks attended during the year.

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Ottawa

Courses of Instruction were held at Ottawa for personnel of the R.C.O.C. A total of 42 other ranks attended during the year.

Signal and Small Arms Courses

See under "Signal Service" and "Small Arms Training" respectively.

Militia Staff Course

The Militia Staff Course Syllabus is drawn up so as to enable officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia to fit themselves for employment on the staff of formations in the field.

The theoretical portion of the first post-war course was carried out in 1922. The practical portion of this course (of twelve days' duration) was carried out during the summer of 1923 at St. John's, P.Q., for candidates from Eastern Canada, and at Sarsce Camp, Alberta, for candidates from Western Canada. Forty-five candidates attended, all of whom obtained "m.s.c." certificates.

The theoretical portion of the second post-war course was held in the several districts during the winter months, and again proved very popular. One hundred and seventy-four officers attended the lectures in this portion, while many others attended unofficially from time to time as opportunity offered.

Qualifying and Special Courses

Qualifying and Special Courses for Non-Permanent Active Militia were held at Royal and Permanent Schools of Instruction as follows:—

M.D.	School	From	To	Number attending	
				Officers	Other Ranks
2	Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto.....	Oct. 8	Nov. 12	8	14
4	“ “ St. Jean.....	Oct. 8	Nov. 12	2	3
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 18	28	7
10	“ “ Winnipeg.....	Oct. 8	Nov. 12	4	1
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 25	19	44
	“ “ “.....	Feb. 25	Mar. 24	1	33
13	“ “ Calgary.....	Oct. 8	Nov. 12	2	
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 25	11	14
3	Royal Sch. of Artillery, Kingston.....	Nov. 5	Dec. 10	2	11
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 7	Feb. 11	6	44
6	“ “ Halifax.....	Nov. 5	Mar. 31		3
	“ “ “.....	Dec. 10	Mar. 17	8	
10	“ “ Winnipeg ..	Nov. 5	Dec. 10	1	5
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 7	Feb. 11	11	16
11	“ “ Esquimalt ..	Nov. 19	Dec. 31		3
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 21	Jan. 28	3	
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 21	Feb. 21		3
1	Royal School of Infantry, London.....	Oct. 22	Nov. 26	17	8
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 18	4	10
2	“ “ Toronto.....	Feb. 18	Feb. 29	4	7
	“ “ “.....	Feb. 18	Mar. 24	1	7
4	“ “ Montreal ..	Oct. 8	Nov. 12	8	3
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 18	10	12
5	“ “ Quebec.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 18	16	3
6	“ “ Halifax ..	Oct. 8	Nov. 12	4	1
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 18	18	3
7	“ “ St. John.....	Jan. 11	Jan. 20	14	
10	“ “ Winnipeg.....	Oct. 8	Nov. 12	5	3
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 18	20	32
	“ “ “.....	Feb. 25	Mar. 31	2	11
11	“ “ Esquimalt.....	Oct. 8	Nov. 12	3	2
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 18	6	6
2	R. School of Machine Guns, Toronto.....	Jan. 1	Jan. 31	8	12
	“ “ “.....	Mar. 3	Mar. 24	1	
10	“ “ Winnipeg.....	Nov. 26	Dec. 17	4	19
	“ “ “.....	Feb. 25	Mar. 24	2	20
2	R.C.A.S.C. School of Instr'n. Toronto.....	Jan. 14	Feb. 23	1	11
10	“ “ Winnipeg ..	Oct. 8	Dec. 11	1	
	“ “ “.....	Jan. 16	Mar. 11	6	9
11	“ “ Esquimalt ..	May 28	June 6	3	

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In addition to the above the number of Provisional Schools conducted for the various Arms were:—

M.D.	Arm	Number of Schools	Number attending	
			Officers	Other Ranks
1	Cavalry.....	2	22	43
2	".....	1	15	18
3	".....	1	5	7
10	".....	1	4	29
11	".....	1	1	24
12	".....	1	1	16
13	".....	2	6	27
1	Artillery.....	2	10	29
4	".....	1	4	13
12	".....	1	3	8
12	Engineers.....	1	5	15
1	Infantry.....	8	68	82
2	".....	11	119	197
3	".....	5	56	98
4	".....	5	55	133
5	".....	1		31
6	".....	2	11	7
7	".....	3	21	27
10	".....	5	34	56
11	".....	2	27	22
12	".....	10	50	130
13	".....	3	33	51
1	Machine Guns.....	2	12	24
2	".....	1	12	16
3	".....	3	6	40
4	".....	1	9	16
5	".....	1	6	8
10	".....	2	6	14
11	".....	2	4	12
12	".....	5	16	45
13	".....	1	3	6
2	Can. Army Service Corps.....	1	7	42
5	".....	1	13	11
	".....	1	15	3
1	Cadet Services.....	2		78
2	".....	2		63
3	".....	2		85
4	".....	2		21
5	".....	3		44
11	".....	1		22
12	".....	2		95
13	".....	1		52
3	Can. Army Medical Corps.....	1	8	....

The number of officers and N.C.O's who obtained certificates at the above schools is shown in statements appearing on pages 26 to 29.

Staff Tours, War Games, Etc.

Staff Tours, War Games, and Tactical Exercises were carried out at various times and places under arrangements made by the District Officers Commanding. These exercises were well attended and produced good results.

EXAMINATIONS

Promotion Examination Permanent Active Militia.—A total of 29 presented themselves at the written examinations held in April, and October. Of this number five qualified in one or more subjects for the rank of Major, and 18 for the rank of Captain.

Foreign Languages.—Interpretership examinations in French were held under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners at certain centres in Canada in June, 1923, and January, 1924, at which officers qualified as follows: first-class interpreter, 2; second-class interpreter, 7.

Canadian Officers Training Corps.—In addition to the annual training of C.O.T.C. Contingents as shown under "Training" above, there was a satisfactory attendance of Cadets at the half yearly examinations for Certificates "A" and "B" as shown in the summary of results given on page 25.

The former certificate qualifies a candidate for a commission in the Non-Permanent Active Militia, and the latter is equivalent to a certificate for the rank of Captain.

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District	Contingent	Strength		Certificate "A"				Certificate "B"			
				Practical		Written		Practical		Written	
		Off	O.R.	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed
1	Western Ontario University Ontario Agricultural College	6 11	188 107	27 68	26 61	25 58	21 46	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1
2	University of Toronto	29	248	54	53	53	52	4	4	4	4
3	Queen's University 5th Field Company	13	81	49 18	43 16	33 6 19*	26 6 13*	14	14	14	7
4	McGill University Loyola College Bishops College {Infantry Cavalry Medical Artillery	19	126	21 5 10 2 12 11	9 5 8 10 6	9 5 8 10 6	6 1 7 9 5	6	4	5	2
5	Laval University LaSalle University	6 4	96 88	29 27	19 20	16 19	16 14	6	2	1	
6	N. S. Technical College	3	34	16	12	12	9	4	4	4	4
7	New Brunswick University Mount Allison University	3 2	57 83	17 31	14 22	14 18	12 14	8 5	8 4	8 4	3 3
10	University of Manitoba	20	166	25	24	22	20	10	8	10	8
12	University of Saskatchewan	10	75	25	25	25	23	6	6	6	3
13	Alberta University	19	177	41	39*	35	32	8	8	8	7
	Total	154	1,659	488	412	393	332	78	68	70	44

xv Includes 3 for Air Force Attachment who will not take written examination.
*Fugitives.

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1923 AND MARCH 31, 1924

THE ()

[illegible]

Name of School	Field Officers	Captains	Lieutenants	Quartermasters	Equitation	C.S.C.I. Grade "A"	Artillery Staff Course	Partial	Wing "A" Wing		Wing "B" Wing		Signalling						Certificates of Military Qualification, R.M.C.	Total
									Distinguished	Qualified	Distinguished	Qualified	Grade "A" V.T.	Grade "B" V.T.	Grade "A" I.T.	Grade "B" I.T.	Instructors	Special Instructors		
Camp Schools of Infantry	32	34	52																	118
Cadet Instructors' Course, London, Ont.						34														34
Cadet Instructors' Course, Stratford, Ont.						20														20
Cadet Instructors' Course, Toronto, Ont.						95														95
Cadet Instructors' Course, Hamilton, Ont.						27														27
Cadet Instructors' Course, Ottawa, Ont.						52														52
Cadet Instructors' Course, Peterborough, Ont.						27														27
Cadet Instructors' Course, Montreal, P.Q.						7		5												7
Cadet Instructors' Course, Ste. Anne de Bellevue						11														16
Cadet Instructors' Course, Three Rivers, P.Q.						10														10
Cadet Instructors' Course, Quebec, P.Q.						21														21
Cadet Instructors' Course, Victoria, B.C.						23														23
Cadet Instructors' Course, Regina, Sask.						17														17
Cadet Instructors' Course, Saskatoon, Sask.						23														23
Cadet Instructors' Course, Calgary, Alta.						25														25
C.O.T.C. Candidates	13	38	186		22															224
Board of Examiners		3	4	17																59
Totals	194	308	679	30	91	411	4	6	2	81		11	73	4	12	1	10	3	16	1,936
Grand total																				

45 Officers passed the Militia Staff Course.

Courses Held in England—

- 1 Special Instructors' certificate of Signalling (School of Signalling), Maresfield, England.
- 1 Satisfactory certificate (School of Military Administration) Chiseldon, England.
- 2 Officers "Qualified" in "The Rifle and Light Automatic" (School of Musketry) Hythe, England.

NATIONAL DEFENCE (MILITIA SERVICE)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Royal School of Infantry, Esquimaux, B.C.	2	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		</
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COURT - ATTENDED BY "OTHER RANKS" (PERMANENT FORCE) AT ARTILLERY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH, ENGLAND

One Certificate granted for "Ammunition Examiner" (Laboratory Duties)
 (One Armament Staff Sergeant "Passed" Armament Artificer's (Fitters) Course.

ARTILLERY

Armament

The two Q.F. 6-inch guns and mountings received from the Department of Naval Service last year have been mounted in replacement of two obsolete B.L. 6-inch disappearing guns. An additional two Q.F. 6-inch guns and mountings have been secured from the Naval Service, and it is proposed to mount these also in replacement of obsolete equipment so soon as funds covering the small expenditure involved are available.

The serviceability of armaments has been maintained in so far as available funds permitted. The Reserves of Coast and Mobile Artillery ammunition are much below the minimum required for the several natures of guns.

Artillery Training, 1923-24

The early resumption of Mounted Training for Light and Medium Artillery units is most necessary. The present system of only training small detachments from each unit which has been found necessary owing to the financial situation cannot be continued much longer without serious effect on the efficiency of the artillery of the Canadian Militia.

Royal Schools of Artillery

Courses of instruction were held at all schools during the late autumn of 1922 and winter of 1923 with satisfactory results. The number availing themselves of the instruction and qualification offered is still below the normal requirements of Non-Permanent Artillery.

The total attendance of N.P. Artillery was 53 officers and 100 N.C.Os.

There has been a tendency to ask for Provisional Schools of Artillery and, in some cases, it has been found necessary to grant such requests. These schools can only qualify candidates in theoretical subjects and are in any case, unsatisfactory as the attendance is irregular and it is impracticable to provide at the local centres the equipment and apparatus necessary for a proper gunnery course. Provisional Schools are, therefore, only authorized under exceptional conditions.

The instructional capacity of the Permanent Force Artillery was raised considerably by the successful qualification of four officers and five N.C.Os. on the Artillery Staff Course. The usual attention was paid to special and short courses for the purpose of qualifying personnel for promotion in the junior ranks of the P.F. Artillery.

SIGNAL SERVICE

The work of the year under report has resulted in a general advancement of the organization and training of Signallers both in the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia and Cadets.

The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

The limited establishment of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals is not sufficient at present to enable the Unit to supply the Administrative and Training Staffs for the Militia and the special Communication Services that are now being carried out by the Department of National Defence for other departments and branches of the Dominion Government.

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The Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System and the Radio Service for the Royal Canadian Air Force is being conducted without a sufficient margin of safety as regards staff and personnel training, engineering, supervision, etc.

The Instructional Cadre.—Signals have been fully occupied during the year at Provisional and Royal Schools of Signalling, Summer Camps of Instruction and the supervision of Signal training with other Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia Units and Cadet Corps.

During the year 1923-24, a total of 66 Provisional Schools of Visual Telegraphy and eight Schools of Line Telegraphy, together with 72 Cadet Classes in Signalling, have been conducted.

The comparison with the number of schools held in preceding years, is given below:—

—	V/T.	L/T.	Cadets	Total
Year 1921-22.....	47	1	44	92
Year 1922-23.....	49	6	53	108
Year 1923-24.....	66	8	72	146

The number of certificates granted, as compared to previous years, is as under:—

—	1921	1922	1923
<i>Visual Telegraphy—</i>			
Officers Grade "A".....	48	55	57
Officers Grade "B".....	21	8	8
Other Ranks "A".....	134	219	233
Other Ranks "B".....	284	174	183
Other Ranks "Signalman".....		60	57
Totals.....	487	516	538
<i>Line Telegraphy—</i>			
Officers Grade "A".....	4	18	13
Officers Grade "B".....	1	1	1
Other Ranks "A".....	1	21	42
Other Ranks "B".....	6	21	25
Totals.....	12	61	81

While these figures exhibit steady progress and the training staff available has been fully employed, it must be emphasized that the number of certificates issued still falls far short of the requirements of the Canadian Militia. Increased facilities for signal training are most urgently required.

Royal Canadian Schools of Signalling

Qualifying Courses in Visual Telegraphy for selected candidates of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia were held at Camp Borden and Winnipeg during the summer of 1923.

Thirteen officers were successful in qualifying as Instructors, and 26 N.C.Os. obtained their qualifications as Assistant Instructors in Visual Telegraphy.

Cadet Signalling Classes

The majority of the 72 Cadet Classes conducted during the year were held concurrently with Provisional Schools of Signalling conducted for the Non-Permanent Active Militia. The number of classes held, as also the totals of Cadets successful in obtaining certificates, show an appreciable increase over previous years.

	1921	1922	1923
Cadet Certificates Granted—			
1st Year—Semaphore	993	1,186	1,422
2nd Year—Morse	100	242	246
3rd Year—Advanced		60	67
Totals	1,093	1,488	1,736

Radio Activities—The R.C.C.S.

R.C.A.F.—The radio work which this department began for the Royal Canadian Air Force during 1921 has been successfully continued during the past year.

The three Ground Stations in Manitoba were reopened in May, 1923, and were operated continuously until the end of October. Stations were located at Winnipeg and at Norway House and Victoria Beach on lake Winnipeg. These Stations are operated by the R.C.A.F. in connection with forestry patrols for the Manitoba Government and it is intended to equip the seaplanes in use in Manitoba with radiotelephone apparatus during the coming season, so that the patrol system in operation in Alberta can be carried on in Manitoba.

The radiotelephone work with aircraft at High River, Alberta, was continued during the summer with very satisfactory results. There was no change in equipment or planes; and as was the case during the season 1922, only one-way communication was attempted.

An average range of 150 miles for good commercial speech between the patrol planes and the Ground Station was maintained.

The main purpose of the Air Station at High River, Alberta, is the patrol of the Bow and Crow Forest Reserves on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains for the detection of forest fires in these areas and the installation of radiotelephony has proved of incalculable value in the immediate reporting and quick suppression of numerous outbreaks.

Communication between High River Alberta and the Manitoba Radio System was again maintained this year, the distance being approximately 790 miles.

An additional Station is now under construction for the R.C.A.F. and is to be installed at the Air Station, Jericho Beach, Vancouver. This station is designed to operate with the R.C.A.F. forestry and fisheries patrols for the British Columbia Government.

Ottawa Radio Station

The Ottawa Station was moved during the year from Rockcliffe to a new location, selected to avoid certain interference from the street car system. The design of this station is identical with those built for other Government departments and is utilized for radio communication between Ottawa and Camp Borden for the R.C.A.F. and for experimental and test work on radio apparatus designed and built in the Signals Inspection and Test Department.

Radio Work for Department of the Interior

A radiotelegraph system, extending from Edmonton up the Mackenzie river and across the Yukon, has been begun for the Department of the Interior.

The complete system, as at present projected, includes stations at Dawson City and Mayo in the Yukon, and at Herschel Island, Fort Simpson and Fort Smith in the Mackenzie Basin, with a southern terminal located at Edmonton.

The main steps in this system are approximately 600 miles each, and as military equipment capable of covering such distances commercially was not available in Canada, it became necessary to design and build special apparatus.

On account of the isolated nature of most of the stations on this system, it was essential that they should be made self-contained in every way, from the source of power out. In selecting the various elements comprising the station equipment, an effort was made to use equipment manufactured on this continent, in order to facilitate the supply of spare parts.

The construction of the necessary equipment was undertaken by the Radio Engineers of the R.C.C.S., and the first complete high-powered set was turned out in the signals workshop in July of last year.

As funds had not been made available sufficiently early, it was impossible to complete the construction and installation of the entire system in one season. After consultation with the Department of the Interior it was decided to concentrate attention on the Dawson-Mayo link; the reason for this was to avoid the necessity of building 165 miles of telegraph line into the new mining district of Mayo.

This was the shortest step in the chain and in order to complete the work before freeze-up, a 120-Watt Portable Military Set was sent to Mayo, and the one standard station available installed in Dawson City. The set in Mayo will be replaced by standard equipment this summer.

A party of two officers and six men of the R.C.C.S. were sent from Ottawa to install these two stations. The work was completed and the first part of the system put into operation in October, 1923. Since that date these two stations have been in continuous communication and satisfactory results have been obtained.

At present the amount of traffic is not heavy but it is all remunerative, and with the installation of the new stations connecting up with the Canadian National Telegraphs at Edmonton a great increase in traffic may be looked for. In addition to serving the needs of the Government and commercial interests in the Yukon and Mackenzie Basin, the system will also be of great value to fur trading and development work in those districts, and it will also assist police supervision and render regular Meteorological Reports to the Dominion Meteorological Service from a part of the world which up to date has been closed to Meteorological investigation.

Signals Inspection and Test Department

This department has been working at full capacity throughout the year on the design and construction of the "Standard Set," for installation in all Radio Stations in operation, or projected, by the Department of National Defence. To date eight complete Stations have been manufactured and the numerous components in masts, aerial gear, and power plants assembled. Experimental and Research Work has been carried out during the year and two special portable radio sets have been designed and built in the workshops, one for the Director of Surveys, Department of the Interior, the other for the Dominion Forestry Inspector of Manitoba. In each case the instruments gave perfect satisfaction in the work for which they were especially designed.

A considerable amount of wireless and telephone equipment has been overhauled, repaired and tested for the R.C.A.F. and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The Signal Depot

The R.C.C.S., located at Camp Borden, has been engaged throughout the year on the training of recruits and in carrying out successive courses in visual, line and wireless telegraphy for the training of personnel either for employment as wireless operators and electricians on Department of National Defence Radio Stations or for duty as Assistant Instructors in signal work.

SMALL ARMS TRAINING

During the period under review training in the rifle, bayonet, light automatics (Lewis and Hotchkiss), Vickers machine gun and revolver, were carried out in both the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia. In addition to general training the following annual courses were fired:—

Permanent Active Militia

The annual weapon training courses were practically identical with those fired in the British Army, being slightly modified to suit our conditions.

With the rifle recruits of Cavalry, Engineers and Infantry fired the complete course. Recruits of other units fired a modified course. Trained soldiers of Cavalry and Infantry fired the classification practices, and those of other units a shorter course more suitable to their requirements.

Hotchkiss and Lewis Light Automatic courses were fired by Cavalry and Infantry; all men so advanced carrying out a short course and three men per gun firing the complete course.

The Machine Gun Companies of Infantry units fired the course laid down for the Regular Army.

All ranks armed with the revolver fired the courses laid down for the various branches of the service.

The results obtained in the foregoing courses showed a marked improvement over those of the previous year, and compared very favourably with the standard attained in the British Army.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The programme of weapon training was published in "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction, Part I, 1923," the various courses being based on those laid down for the British Territorial Army and modified to suit our conditions. Interest in this branch of training was greater than in the previous year and the results obtained were satisfactory.

Cambridge Challenge Bowl

During the year 1923, the Cambridge Challenge Bowl was competed for by the various units of the Permanent Active Militia and was won by No. 3 Battery, R.C.A. (M.A.), Kingston, Ont., with an average score of 148.7 points.

This trophy, which was donated by the officers of His Majesty's Regular Army on leaving Canada, is awarded to the Squadron of Cavalry or Battery or Company of Artillery, or Company of Engineers, Infantry or Signal Corps, Pay Corps, Army Service Corps, Corps of Military Staff Clerks, or Headquarters of units or detachments of the foregoing having a strength of 40 all ranks or over, obtaining the highest average in certain of the practices of the annual rifle course.

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No squadron, battery, company or detachment is eligible for the award unless at least 80 per cent of the actual strength, as shown by the parade states on the days of firing for the trophy, has taken part in the practises.

Best Shot Badges

Best Shot badges for the year 1923 were awarded to the best shot in the Royal Military College and in each squadron, battery or company of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers (including field troop attached), Corps of Signals, Corps of Guides, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Infantry, Machine Gun Corps and Army Service Corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The badge, which is worn on the left fore-arm, is awarded to the non-commissioned officer or man obtaining the highest score in the classification practices of the annual rifle course.

The names of winners of these badges were published in Militia Orders.

Rifle Associations

On March 31, 1924, there were in existence 154 Military Rifle Associations with a total membership of 25,382, and 112 Civilian Rifle Associations with a total membership of 6,898.

Dominion of Canada prizes, which consist of silver salvers mounted with the Canadian Coat of Arms, and engraved with the name of the winner and association, were competed for in 17 Civilian Rifle Associations; the names of the winners being published in Militia Orders.

To be eligible for this prize, the association must hold four competitions during the season, in each of which at least 40 per cent of the members must take part. Competitors must be duly enrolled members of the association they represent as shown by the service roll.

The competition is fired at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each range, service targets being used.

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and all the Provincial Rifle Associations held annual prize meetings during the period under review.

Courses of the Canadian Small Arms School

Annual courses of the Canadian Small Arms School were held during the summer of 1923.

In addition to the courses at the main school, a branch school was established at Camp Hughes, Manitoba, to accommodate candidates from the Western Military Districts.

In July, 1923, the main school was transferred from Rockcliffe Rifle Range to Connaught Rifle Range. The new range, which is 14 miles from Ottawa, covers an area of 2,800 acres and is modern in all respects.

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The results of the courses were as follows:—

COURSE NO. 5 (CAMP HUGHES)

Attendance—		
Officers.....		22
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....		4

Results—	Passed	Failed
Officers.....	21	1
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	4	Nil

COURSE No. 6 (CAMP HUGHES)

Attendance—		
Officers.....		6
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....		17

Results—	Passed	Failed
Officers.....	6	Nil
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	15	2

COURSE No. 7 (OTTAWA)

Attendance—		
Officers.....		55
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....		13

Results—	Passed	Failed
Officers.....	55	Nil
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	11	2

COURSE No. 8 (OTTAWA)

Attendance—		
Officers.....		3
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....		6

Results—	Passed	Failed
Officers.....	3	Nil
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	6	Nil

COURSE No. 9 (OTTAWA)

Attendance—		
Officers.....		6
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....		25

Results—	Passed	Failed
Officers.....	6	Nil
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	24	1

COURSE No. 10 (OTTAWA)

Attendance—		
Officers.....		2
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....		10

Results—	Passed	Failed
Officers.....	2	Nil
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	4	6

(4) Cadet Services

A reduction of \$100,000, in the cadet vote for 1922-23, and the consequent cancellation of camps, was followed in many centres by a loss of interest and shrinkage in numbers. Against this, however, sixty-five new Units were organized during the present year, bringing the total number of enrolled cadets to 110,120.

The changes in the syllabus of training referred to in last year's report have proved beneficial, and reports from all Provinces indicate an improvement in the carriage and bearing of the cadets as a result of the concentration of attention on physical exercises.

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In order that all school teachers should be qualified to instruct in these exercises classes in physical training were held at Normal Schools throughout the country, with 12,184 student teachers in attendance, of whom 5,876 completed courses and received certificates of qualification.

One thousand and forty-four graduate teachers attended refresher courses with beneficial results.

Four hundred and eleven male teachers obtained Cadet Instructor's Certificates, and 36, certificates of qualification at the Small Arms School.

The number of cadets instructed in signalling again shows an increase. Seventy-two classes were held at which 1,422 first year, 246 second year and 67 third year certificates were granted.

Due to the introduction of the new .22-inch rifles, target practice received a great impetus. In all competitions the entries were in excess of the numbers received in any previous year.

For the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions—miniature rifle shooting for boys of the Empire—2,578 teams entered, 241 being from Canada of whom 134 returned scores.

The report of the National Rifle Association in regard to Canada's part in the competitions reads as follows: "Very considerable progress in marksmanship is made by the Canadian boys, practically one team in every four which fired has succeeded in getting into the prize list; this is an improvement of 100 per cent on their performance last year and reflects great credit upon the instructors of the competing units.

"Canada wins the first three places in the Senior Competition, the Calgary Boy Scouts standing at the head with the fine average score of 97.6 points.

"The Canadian results as regards numbers (134 teams firing) continue, however, to be well below the standard of the other Dominions, notably of South Africa (609 teams firing) and New Zealand (574 teams firing.) It is sincerely hoped that Canada will soon put forward her great strength and will have well over 1,000 teams in the field."

Peterborough Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps won second prize and the Commercial Academy Cadet Corps, Quebec, third.

As the cadets become more accustomed to the new rifles, it is confidently believed very marked improvement will be observed, both in the numbers competing and in the quality of the shooting.

In this competition a Challenge Cup generously donated by His Excellency the Governor General for award to the organization showing the greatest all-round efficiency, was won by Trinity College School Cadet Corps, Port Hope, Ont.

The most gratifying progress was made during the year in the miniature rifle matches of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, in which 233 Cadet teams entered as against 76 the preceding year. The senior series was won by Colechester Academy Cadets, Truro, N.S., and the junior series by Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont.

There was a marked improvement in the Service Rifle competitions. Twenty-seven teams fired for the King George Challenge Cup, which was won for the second time in succession by the Winnipeg Grenadiers Cadet Corps, with Trinity College, Port Hope, a close second.

The Royal Military College Inter-Schools Competition brought out fifty-eight teams, Hamilton Collegiate Institute again winning the trophy, with Kingston Collegiate Institute in second place.

The trophy donated by the late Earl Grey, when Governor General of Canada, to be awarded annually to the province having the largest number of cadets in proportion to school attendance, was again awarded to the province

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of Quebec, to be held for six months by Lower Canada College Cadet Corps, Montreal, and for six months by the Commercial Academy Cadet Corps, Quebec, these being the most efficient Cadet Corps in the province.

During the school year 1913-14, 47,039 cadets were trained, of whom 10,581 received additional instruction in camps. The appropriation for Cadet Services that year was \$390,500, whereas in the present year, with a vote increased by only \$60,000, it was found possible to train 110,120 cadets at local headquarters and permit 9,287 of the senior boys to go to camp for periods of from five to eight days.

Unless cadet training, which is now receiving the wholehearted support of educationalists and medical authorities, is to be seriously curtailed, increased appropriations must in future be made. In this regard the action of the Government of the province of Quebec in voting recently the sum of \$5,000 for the encouragement of physical training in schools is noted with great satisfaction.

A comparative statement of enrolled strength by provinces for the years 1913-14 and 1923-24 is given below, with amounts voted for Cadet Services in each of these years:—

Province	1913-14	1923-24
	Enrolled Strength	Enrolled Strength
Ontario	14,610	34,293
Quebec	18,148	50,266
Nova Scotia	1,675	2,524
Prince Edward Island	471	807
New Brunswick	763	1,838
Manitoba	4,164	5,079
Alberta	3,778	5,513
Saskatchewan	1,957	4,500
British Columbia	1,493	5,000
Total	47,039	110,120
	1913-14	1923-24
Amount voted for Cadet Services	\$390,500 00	\$450,000 00

(5) Historical Section

Collection, Classification and Disposal of Historical Documents

Owing to part of the clerical staff having to be transferred to work connected with Battle Honours the task of classifying, indexing and filing the enormous mass of documents pertaining to the Great War, contained in packing cases and custody parcels, has been considerably restricted. In the course of the year, however, 5,700 files have been dealt with and the information made available for immediate reference, in addition to a considerable number of maps and plans. Other material which is now in custody of this Section has been sorted into folders, and is in course of being arranged in chronological or subject order so that the final process of abstraction may be pursued unhindered. There remains, however, a further mass of papers accumulated during the War containing much of historical value which has yet to be taken over from the Directorate of Records and examined, classified and made ready for immediate reference.

A great amount of material consisting of artillery documents, maps, nominal rolls, etc., filling two large cabinets, not previously in possession of the Historical Section, has also come to light and has been examined and an inventory made.

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With the view of facilitating the work of writing the history certain officers have been most helpful by donating or loaning to the section private diaries, memoranda, duplicate reports, field messages, letters, sketch maps, aeroplane photographs, vital statistics, etc., relating to their experiences overseas or which have come into their possession in various ways. These are most valuable. The Section is particularly indebted to Lieut.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, Major General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, Major General J. H. MacBrien, Brigadier General A. G. L. McNaughton, Lieut.-Colonel W. Bovey and Major R. Nordheimer. There must, however, be many other ex-officers and other ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who are in possession of similar official and personal material and it would be of immense service to the Historical Section if the documents could be placed at its disposal. Where return is desired the Historical Section would undertake, after making copies or extracts, to effect this with as little delay as possible. The story of a personal experience may often throw light on some point which official records leave obscure, while it sometimes transpires that neither originals nor copies are available, in the Section, of duplicates of official papers which have been retained in their possession by individual officers or units.

Official History of the C.E.F. in Canada

The preparation of skeleton histories of pre-war Non-Permanent Active Militia units has been undertaken and has been completed. Apart from certain other routine details regarding organization, reorganization, etc., the following information is being recorded:—

Commanding Officers 1914-1920.

Date unit placed on active service.

C.E.F. units recruited.

Contribution of men made to C.E.F.

Locality in which unit was authorized to recruit for C.E.F.

Other duties performed by the unit during the Great War.

This series will be capable of expansion to cover the period of existence of the units prior to 1914.

In connection with the work of the Battle Honours Committee the Historical Section has compiled a great amount of information which has involved much research extending throughout the year under review. The preparation of a statement for each battalion in the field, showing the composition at the end of each month throughout the war in terms of reinforcements from depleted C.E.F. battalions, has been completed, this being an essential preliminary to determination of Battle Honours of Militia units which perpetuate C.E.F. battalions which were disbanded in England. The honours due to the militia units which perpetuate the depleted C.E.F. battalions have been compiled primarily on the basis of the foregoing material, for the purpose of ascertaining how the proposals of the Battle Honours Committee will work out in practice. Similarly, lists of Battle Honours for all C.E.F. cavalry and infantry units were prepared, including alternative honours in certain cases, on the basis of the Battle Honours Committee's scheme and on the services of the units, and summaries were made and an analysis of Honours worked out. Should the recommendations of the committee receive final approval without material change there need, therefore, be no delay in publishing the Great War Battle Honours for which Active Militia units and former C.E.F. regiments and battalions are eligible.

The Directorate received the thanks and appreciation of the chairman on behalf of the Battle Honours Committee for the great amount of work which has been done by the Section to enable definite recommendations to be arrived at.

The reports and supplementary reports of the Committee were also drafted in the Historical Section, as well as the various statements annexed thereto.

Statistics were compiled, derived from information furnished by the soldier on enlistment, to determine the number of militiamen who volunteered for service in the Infantry of the First Contingent and to arrive at facts and figures relating to pre-war service of personnel of the original seventeen C.E.F. battalions.

*Compilation of an Historical Account of the Military Forces of Canada
in the Great War*

Unexpected delay has occurred in the publication of the History of the Canadian Medical Services in the Great War (the first of the series of official volumes dealing with the History of the Canadian Forces, 1914-1920) and this work has not yet gone to the printers. It is understood, however, that the requisite authority will probably be issued very shortly.

The manuscript of the monograph written by the Deputy Director of the Medical Services on "The Canadian Army Medical Corps with the Canadian Corps during the Last Hundred Days, August-November, 1918," has been examined with a view to checking certain details. The proofs of this work have also been checked and eight maps compiled in the Historical Section.

The work of transcribing the records of Canadians who served in the Royal Flying Corps, the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Air Force and the compilation of a "Who's Who" of Canadian Airmen in the Great War have been completed so far as possible on the material available in this country. A list of the names of some 1,300 Canadian Officers and Cadets who entered the Flying Services direct without first passing through the C.E.F. has been sent to England and the necessary particulars are being obtained from Royal Air Force Records by the Canadian Liaison Officer at the Air Ministry.

Further progress has been made towards the compilation of the official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, but a stage has now been reached when it is absolutely essential to have access to the diaries and other records of British, Australian, Indian and French units which served under Canadian Headquarters or on the Canadian flanks in various operations. The information is in possession for the final stage of the War but not in respect to the earlier period. Without recourse to these records it is impossible to make correct appreciations of situations or to write a complete and accurate story of operations in which the Canadian Corps took part. Any history based on the knowledge of the operations of purely Canadian formations, only, would necessarily lack balance and give a very imperfect record of events. Moreover, conflicting accounts of the general trend of events repeatedly occur and questions have arisen which cannot be answered by available documents; these can only be adjudicated and settled after personal discussion with the writer of the British official history. It is most necessary that a representative of this Section, conversant with what exactly is required, should as soon as possible proceed to England to obtain copies or extracts of maps, sketches, plans, orders, field messages, diaries, strength returns, etc., which relate to Canadian operations and are not available in our own records, and to consult with the General Officer and his staff at the Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence, who are engaged on the task of compiling the British official history. Arrangements to this end are now being made.

To illustrate the extent to which other than Canadian units were involved in Canadian operations it may be mentioned that six British Cavalry regiments and thirty-seven British Infantry battalions were attached to and temporarily

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formed part of the 1st Canadian Division in the course of some ten days during the Battles of Ypres, 1915. Their story is inextricably woven into the history of the 1st Canadian Division during that period and just as much so as the record of a Canadian battalion.

Arrangements have been partially carried through for the compilation of a history of the Canadian Engineers in the Great War on lines somewhat similar to the Medical History already written.

Much work has been devoted to the preparation of further maps to illustrate the fighting of Canadian troops in the Great War for inclusion in the official History.

Arrangements have been made with the War Office for the supply of maps and black impressions not already in possession. These are necessary for reproduction and the work of compilation, transferring boundaries, dispositions and objectives for war diaries and other records will be proceeded with on receipt. In the meantime this work is already in progress or has been completed in respect to maps and black impressions already available.

The Section has continued its function of giving all possible assistance to regimental historians.

The manuscripts and maps of the History of the P.P.C.L.I., one of the most outstanding regimental histories which has yet seen light in the British Empire, were read and commented upon prior to publication. The assistance afforded by the Historical Section from time to time during the compilation of this History from June, 1921, onwards was generously acknowledged in the preface when the work was published.

The historian engaged on the record of the 4th C.M.R. spent some time in this section, when all relevant documents were placed at his disposal. A map and legend were subsequently compiled for his use, showing every move of this battalion during the Great War. The late struggle on the Western front is regarded as almost entirely a stationary war, apart from its opening and closing stages, and except by those who actually served the extent to which individual units were moved around is scarcely realized. The case of the 4th C.M.R. is typical. During that battalion's 42 months' service in France its headquarters were established in over 200 places.

Other regimental histories in course of preparation in respect to which it has been possible to give assistance by means of advice and supply of material to the historians are:—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons.

The Royal Canadian Regiment.

13th Battalion R.H.C.

42nd Battalion R.H.C.

1st Pioneer Battalion (9th Canadian Railway Troops).

Belonging practically to this category, a history of the war activities of the Y.M.C.A. is in course of compilation by that organization. In order to assist, copies of Routine Orders, O.M.F.C., dealing with the organization and establishment of the "Military Services Department Canadian Y.M.C.A." in the field and in England were secured and supplied to the National Council, Y.M.C.A. of Canada.

Data relating to the history of the affiliated Canadian Battalions, i.e., the 13th, 42nd, and 73rd Battalions, R.H.C., was prepared and forwarded to the Black Watch, Perth, Scotland, for inclusion in the history of that regiment now being written.

Work is progressing in the preparation and collection of material for a file on each C.E.F. unit which served in the field. This should be of value to

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Regimental Historians whose chief difficulty is the crection of a framework of facts into which the more intimate history of the unit can be fitted. It is intended that Active Militia units which perpetuate C.E.F. units should be given a copy for their records. Each file will contain the following:—

Skeleton History.

Origin and formation.

Battle Honours, Colours, Badges, etc.

Detailed action in each battle, and moves.

Tactical Commanders with dates.

Nominal Roll and Record of Services of Officers.

Honours and Awards.

Statistics—

(a) Casualties.

(b) C.E.F. units contributing and personnel supplied to Battalion.

(c) Total Other Ranks passed through.

Historical Monographs on Military Subjects in Connection with the History of Canada

A full account of the military operations in the campaign in Northwest Canada in 1885 was prepared from original sources, illustrated by a sketch map of the theatre of operations, with the movements of the several columns noted thereon.

A similar narrative of the military operations arising out of the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870 were also compiled from contemporary records. In addition, in order to determine a claim for a Battle Honour, the Historical Section carried out a special investigation of the rather confused records of the fighting at Ridgeway, June 2, 1866, and prepared for the Battle Honours Committee a clear narrative of events.

A thorough study has been made of Militia Reports, Militia Acts, and other original sources for a monograph on the development of the Military Forces of Canada from 1855, when the first Militia Act for United Canada was passed, to the outbreak of the war. This monograph is now in course of preparation and will be drawn upon for an introductory chapter to be included in the History of the Military Forces of Canada in the Great War showing the gradual evolution of the militia organization as it existed in 1914.

A summary of operations of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade was prepared, covering all the battles in which the cavalry regiments participated.

A summary of the Second Battle of Ypres was supplied to the St. George's Society, Hamilton, Ont., and included in this was a copy of the German official list of the various engagements to illustrate the offensive from the German side.

To assist in the preparation of lectures, addresses and literary articles various militia officers and others were provided with material. Among other instances were the following:—

A map and short account of the Battle of Festubert.

Synopsis of the history of the 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion, together with chronological list of Commanding Officers, statement of casualties, details of personnel supplied by reinforcing battalions and complete list of decorations awarded to personnel of the battalion.

Similar information respecting the 54th Battalion, C.E.F.

Information regarding the services of the 2nd Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.

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In response to a request from Scotland in connection with the writing of the story of the Davidson tartan and the services of units throughout the British Empire which wore that distinctive dress, an outline history was prepared of the 48th Regiment (Highlanders) from date of organization in 1891 to 1914 and of the services in the Great War of its perpetuated C.E.F. units—the 15th, 92nd and 134th Battalions, C.E.F.—giving all the main features of the activities of these units during the period of their existence.

Information regarding the Battle of Vimy Ridge with lantern slides of map.

In response to another request particulars were extracted from various sources and a statement compiled showing the approximate number of men who passed through Valecartier Camp in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, and the number of troops trained at Borden during 1916, 1917 and 1918.

Supply of Information to Historical Investigators

Numerous calls for information and documents have been made upon the Section under this head and have been complied with. Among them are the following:—

Triplicate War diaries checked, all missing folios to the number of 2,050 duplicated from originals, and the completed triplicate copies supplied to perpetuating units or to accredited historians—

- Canadian Cavalry Brigade.
- Lord Strathcona's Horse.
- Fort Garry Horse.
- Canadian Corps Cavalry Regiment.
- Canadian Light Horse.
- 5th Canadian Siege Battery.
- 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade.
- 8th Battalion, C.E.F.
- 42nd Battalion, C.E.F. (R. H. of C.).
- 102nd Battalion, C.E.F.

The Fort Garry Horse was also supplied with copies of various other records of an historical character from their custody parcels to replace similar documents which had been lost.

This Section was requested to provide material and information for the Canadian Exhibition Motor Train about to tour France under the direction of Senator Beaubien. Maps, statements of strength, casualties and captures were furnished, prepared in form suitable for display, as well as lists of lantern slides which were available.

For the Czechoslovak Military Museum, Prague, certain printed official reports and memoranda were supplied in addition to a set of bronze Maple Leaf badges as worn by Canadian troops in the Great War.

Various official and semi-official publications of which extra copies were available in the Section were donated to the—

- Departmental Library.
- Parliamentary Library.
- Dominion Archives.
- Imperial War Museum.

Further material (additional to that referred to in the last annual report) was supplied to the Royal Military College, Kingston, for record on panels or tablets in the Sir Arthur Currie Hall, including notes and charts of the convoy carrying the First Canadian Contingent and lists of battles in which Canadian troops took part.

The Oshawa War Memorial Committee was given a list of the names of towns, villages and other places where Canadians fought in the Great War and from which stones might be secured for inclusion in the proposed memorial and also lists of battles and other engagements in form suitable for engraving thereon.

The Directorate of Records (which, in turn, has been helpful in furnishing statistical and other information to this Section) was supplied, on request with information regarding unit locations, burial places and casualties.

Extracts from Militia Orders, General Orders, Militia Lists and Annual Reports of the Department, relating to organization, designation and circumstances of formation of Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) were made and forwarded to the Commanding Officer.

The Section was called upon to furnish a nominal roll showing:—

Rank Overseas,
Appointment Overseas,
Decorations,
Present Rank,
Present Address,

of all surviving officers of field rank coming within certain categories who served in the Canadian Corps during the period that the Corps was commanded by the present Governor General. The total number of officers included in the roll was approximately 400 and much time and labour were necessary to ensure that no officers were omitted and to obtain the necessary particulars.

In response to an inquiry from outside the Department another list was compiled of all surviving senior officers (Lieut.-Colonels and upwards) who served with the Canadian Corps, showing the various appointments held by them and their present rank, decorations and addresses. There was a total of 382 officers.

Apart from the foregoing the usual stream of enquiries continued to flow into the Section throughout the year from official and private sources. These ranged from a local request for the origin of the name Nepean Point, Ottawa, to an enquiry from Shanghai, China, as to the services of Danes who enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Each was dealt with in its turn and frequently much research was involved before an answer could be furnished.

(6) The Royal Canadian Air Force

The reorganization of the Canadian Air Force following the formation of the Department of National Defence, under which the naval, military and air forces of Canada are now grouped together in one Department, has been completed during the period under review. The reorganized force, now known as the Royal Canadian Air Force, His Majesty the King having graciously granted permission for the use of the Royal title, has, under the new regulations, the following composition:—

- (a) The Active Air Force.
- (b) The Reserve Air Force.

(a) The Active Air Force comprises:—

1. The Permanent Active Air Force of Canada consists of officers and airmen permanently embodied or employed for continuous service, and is available for general service. It is maintained for the instruction of the Non-Permanent Active Air Force.

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2. The Non-Permanent Active Air Force is comprised of such units or detachments and other formations as are from time to time named by the Governor in Council.

(b) The Royal Canadian Air Force Reserve consists of qualified officers and airmen. The personnel are liable to be called out for such training as may be prescribed.

The period of service in time of peace for the Royal Canadian Air Force is as under:—

(a) For the Active Air Force, three years.

(b) For the Reserve Air Force, such a period as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

No non-permanent Active Air Force units have as yet been formed as financial limitations have made this impossible. For the same reason it has not been possible to provide training for any of the Air Force Reserves.

During the year the reorganization and formation of the permanent Air Force has necessitated a complete revision of the regulations under which the Air Force operates. The King's Regulations and Orders for the R.C.A.F., 1924, were duly approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 15th of January, 1924. Pay, dress and other subsidiary regulations have also had to be entirely recast during the year. The sub-committees formed for these duties have finished their work, the new regulations are now approved and will come into operation on the 1st of April, 1924.

Under the old regulations the Air Force was on a non-permanent militia basis, the officers and men being normally called up for duty for one month in every twenty-four. Certain officers required for staff and instructional purposes were employed for longer periods. These were chosen from the best qualified officers available and they undertook longer tours of duty when the nature of their work so required.

In the permanent Air Force, thus constituted, officers and men will make the Air Force their profession for life, in the same way as do the sailors and soldiers in the sister services. So far as conditions permit the Air Force Regulations follow closely the precedents set in the Militia and Naval Services of Canada and the terms of service are as much alike as the varying conditions to be met with in the three services permit. The scheme of organization, training and equipment will also follow the example of the Royal Air Force in so far as the different scale of the two services and natural conditions of the countries allow.

The operations for civil government departments were, under the old organization, undertaken by a civil organization who held their appointments under the Civil Service Commission. This branch has now been abolished and the duties formerly carried out by it have been amalgamated with those of the permanent Air Force. Under the old organization all stations, except Camp Borden, were run on civilian lines. All stations have now been absorbed as integral units of the permanent Air Force, under Air Force discipline, manned entirely by commissioned officers and enlisted men.

A report covering civil aviation and operations of the R.C.A.F. for Civil Government departments during the year 1923 has already been published (copies of this may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, R.C.A.F., Department of National Defence, Ottawa). In this report are given full details as to civil aviation in the country, including operations of commercial aviation firms and the activities of the R.C.A.F. undertaken in conjunction with other Departments of the Government, for the better protection of forests from fire, aerial surveying, exploratory work, transportation in remote parts of the country, fishery protection, etc. It will therefore not be necessary to deal with these phases of the work in this report, which is confined entirely to Air Force duties.

R.C.A.F. Organization

The R.C.A.F. is a directorate of the Chief of Staff's Branch in the Department of National Defence. It is divided into three sections as follows:—

Director, R.C.A.F.

- (1) Assistant Director, Air Staff and Personnel.
- (2) Assistant Director, Supply and Research.
- (3) Assistant Director and Secretary.

(1) The Branch of the Assistant Director, Air Staff and Personnel, is divided into four sections,—

- (a) Personnel,
- (b) Training,
- (c) Civil operations,
- (d) Intelligence duties,

each under its own Staff Officer.

(a) This section deals with appointments, promotions, transfers, courts of inquiry, regulations, pay, dress and other similar matters.

(b) This section is responsible for the training of the R.C.A.F., including cadet training, combined operations with the military and naval forces, courses of instruction and all other matters connected with Air Force training and operations.

(c) This section deals entirely with the operations undertaken in conjunction with civil branches of the Government Service and includes such work as forestry and fishery patrols, aerial survey, photography, transportation, preventive patrols, etc.

(d) The Air Intelligence Officer is responsible for the collection, recording, and dissemination of all Air Force intelligence. He works in collaboration with the military and naval intelligence staffs and is at all times in the closest touch with their work, so that the other services may be fully informed on Air Force intelligence matters and that duplication of effort in the collection of Defence information may be avoided.

(2) The Branch of the Assistant Director of Supply and Research is divided into two sections:—

- (a) The technical and research,
- (b) The equipment and supply.

(a) The technical and research section deals with the technical development of aeronautics, the design and construction of aircraft, engines and accessories, their maintenance, questions of airworthiness of civil aircraft, and any other aeronautical engineering questions arising.

(b) This section deals with all matters pertaining to the supply of equipment, storekeeping duties, storage depots, the disposal of surplus equipment and other duties of a like nature. It is responsible for all indents made on the Contracts Branch for the purchase of supplies so that adequate stocks of all classes of material may be maintained at all times for the proper execution of the various duties of the Air Force.

(3) The Secretary's Branch is responsible for the control of civil aviation, including the licensing of pilots and air engineers; the registration, inspection for airworthiness, and marking of commercial aircraft; inspection and licensing of airharbours, and the conduct of commercial aviation operations generally. This branch is also responsible for the preparation of the Air Force estimates

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and reports on the work of the Air Force, the control of the civil staff and other civil duties. The control of civil aviation is carried out by the Controller of Civil Aviation, an officer of the permanent Air Force, appointed to this branch for these duties.

R.C.A.F. Units

Vancouver Air Station.—This Station was established in the summer of 1920 at Jericho Beach, on English bay, just outside the city. The site is an ideal one and was granted by the provincial Government free of charge. It originally was part of an old naval reserve, the property of the Imperial Government, and was given by them to the province when no longer required for its original purpose.

The station is now well equipped for its purpose, a large concrete platform for handling machines, with slipway for launching them being built in 1920-21 and permanent hangars and workshops built during 1922. A wireless station is now under construction to provide for communication with machines during flights.

The operations carried out at this station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined operations and training with naval and military forces.

Forest fire protection work for the federal and provincial governments.

Aerial surveys and photography.

Fishery protection.

Customs preventive patrols.

Immigration and police transportation flights.

High River Air Station.—This station was originally established at Morley on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the fall of 1920, for the purpose of the patrol of the forest reserves on the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains. The protection of these forests is of great importance. They cover the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains where the great rivers flowing through the prairie country have their source. The denudation of these reserves would affect adversely the whole water supply of southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. The original base at Morley was found to be too close to the mountains to give good flying conditions and in the spring of 1921 the station was moved to High River, about 40 miles south of Calgary, where an admirable site was found on the outskirts of the town. During the past three seasons adequate buildings have been gradually provided, including three permanent hangars, for the housing of the machines, shops and store-rooms for the carrying out of repairs and storage of material, office accommodation and a wireless station, so that the base is now well found in ground facilities. Sub-stations at Eckville at the northern limit of the forest patrol and Pincher creek, towards the southern extremity have been leased. These landing fields were necessary in order to double the efficiency of the patrol system by providing for a complete reconnaissance of the situation in the forest reserve twice daily.

The operations carried out at this station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined operations and training with military forces.

Forest fire protection.

Aerial surveys.

Aerial photography.

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Winnipeg Air Station.—The headquarters of this unit was established at Fort Osborne Barracks during 1922. Previous to that the headquarters were situated at Victoria Beach on Lake Winnipeg during the summer season and in rented premises in the city of Winnipeg during the winter, where the overhaul of the flying boats used in the forestry patrol and aerial survey work in northern Manitoba was carried out. Though this arrangement was perfectly satisfactory so long as the unit was a civil one, it was deemed essential to provide a better base for its headquarters on the reorganization of the unit on an Air Force basis. Fortunately, accommodation for the personnel was available at Fort Osborne Barracks and the adjacent tract of land, suitable for aerodrome purposes, has been purchased.

Up to the present, funds have not permitted the erection of both hangars and workshops on the aerodrome site but it is hoped that this may be possible before long.

Victoria Beach is now a sub-base to the Winnipeg Station and, with Norway House and Le Pas, is used as an operating base for the summer operations for other Government departments in Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan. Wireless communication has been established, with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, between the three bases and the headquarters at Winnipeg. A slipway, platform and hangars have been provided at Victoria Beach for the maintenance and overhaul of machines during the summer months. The three sub-bases are closed during the winter and the personnel and machines withdrawn to Winnipeg, where they are employed on the overhaul of the aircraft and engines, Air Force training and courses of instruction.

The operations carried out at this station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined operations and training with the military forces.

Forest fire protection.

Aerial surveys.

Transportations for the Departments of Indian Affairs, Mines, Mounted Police, and other services.

Camp Borden, Ont.—The Air Station at Camp Borden was built during the war by the Imperial Munitions Board as a training ground for the R.A.F. units recruited in Canada. After the Armistice the station and its buildings were given by the Imperial Government to Canada. The station, though admirably suited for training operations on a large scale, is too large for the present establishment of the R.C.A.F. The maintenance charges on the Camp are altogether disproportionate to the present strength of the R.C.A.F. The buildings are large, and as they are temporary structures the cost of their maintenance is high, while the fuel bill for their heating is a heavy charge on the present small Air Force estimates. Camp Borden, too, is isolated and difficult of access. It is far removed from centres of population and transportation facilities are inferior, requiring heavy maintenance charges on the sidings from the main lines of the railways and considerable outlay in the maintenance of roads into the Camp. For these reasons it is hoped that accommodation on a more suitable scale, involving smaller maintenance charges, will be made available at an early date for the training of the R.C.A.F. Plans have been prepared for the removal of the training base to a more convenient location at Long Branch, near Toronto, which would be more easy of access and cheaper to maintain. The estimates provided so far have been insufficient to allow for any expenditures on the new site. These must be faced in the near future, however, if efficient facilities for the training of officers and mechanics for the Force are to be provided.

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Activities at this station are chiefly confined to R.C.A.F. training, and combined operations and training with the military forces.

Ottawa Air Station.—The present headquarters of the unit at Victoria island are part of the shipyard of the Public Works Department. These premises are not required by that department and have been made available for Air Force use for the present. The site, while serving its temporary purpose well, is not altogether suitable as an air station. It is too near the Chaudiere Rapids, and while machines can be brought to the slipway, approach is difficult. The buildings, too, are not suited for aircraft construction and storage. Adequate accommodation should be provided in Ottawa for the requirements of this unit in the near future. It is desirable that the main workshops and stores depot of the Force should be situated here, where they will be under close supervision of the technical and equipment staff at Headquarters. The operating base at Rockliffe is part of the old rifle range property, some three miles below Ottawa. Good landing facilities for seaplanes in the Ottawa river are available, but the aerodrome is small and somewhat difficult of approach. The banks of the river, too, are high, and the cost of providing an adequate slipway for launching machines would be great. The site is also difficult of access to the city.

The duties carried out at this station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined training and operations with military units.

Central stores depot, R.C.A.F.

Experimental flights for development purposes.

Aerial surveys.

Aerial photography.

Transportation.

Dartmouth, N.S.—The seaplane base at Dartmouth is situated on the eastern side of the outer harbour at Halifax, three miles below the town of Dartmouth. It was built in the summer of 1918 as headquarters of the Naval Air Forces engaged in the anti-submarine patrol of the Atlantic coast for the protection of incoming and outgoing convoys of stores and troops. It was transferred from the Department of Naval Service to the Air Board in 1920 and has since been used as an operating base for machines required for R.C.A.F. duties in the Maritime Provinces. It is the only seaplane station open all the year round in Eastern Canada and is admirably situated for the training of the R.C.A.F., in combined operations with the Naval and Coast Defence Forces based on Halifax.

Operations conducted from the station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined training with naval and military forces.

Aerial surveys and aerial photography.

R.C.A.F. Training

Air Force training may be divided into two categories, training for officers and for men.

Officers' Training.

Training for officers also falls into two classes, officers' training and cadet training.

Officers' Training.—Arrangements have been made with the authorities of the other Services for the attachment for duty of R.C.A.F. officers to courses

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of instruction at the Royal Military College and elsewhere throughout the country. Special courses of instruction in various subjects have been arranged at the Headquarters of the various units. Arrangements have also been made for the senior officers of the R.C.A.F. to attend the Air Force Staff College at Andover in England, and to take their staff courses with officers of the R.A.F. and other Dominions. Wing Commander J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C., is now in attendance at the Staff College, and on completion of his course, Wing Commander J. L. Gordon, D.F.C., will proceed there. The Imperial authorities have also expressed their willingness to accept officers for training in special courses at their training establishments until the numbers employed in Canada justify the establishment of special courses of instruction in this country.

Cadet Training.

The idea underlying the present scheme of R.C.A.F. cadet training is to obtain, with the minimum expense, a class of young officer having, in addition to his knowledge of flying, a thorough, all-round education with special qualifications on the technical side. With this in view arrangements have been made with the Canadian universities to accept for Air Force training a number of students in their first year from the Applied Science and Engineering faculties, and train them at Camp Borden during the summer vacations each year of their university course. A gratifying response is being received and sufficient numbers of volunteers are forthcoming already to ensure the success of the scheme. A number of Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College are accepted each year in the same way. The scheme of training is as follows:—

The course of training consists of three terms, each of three and a half to four months' duration (approximately May 15 to September 1) in three consecutive years.

To be eligible for selection, a candidate must be attending a Canadian university or the Royal Military College of Canada. If the former, it is required that the candidate—

- (a) Be a member of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and have performed the requisite qualifying service, and passed the practical examination for certificate "A" C.O.T.C.
- (b) Be following a course of study as an undergraduate, leading to a degree in applied science.
- (c) Be physically fit for Air Force Service as a Pilot.
- (d) Be unmarried.
- (e) Be under 21 years of age upon the commencement of the course.
- (f) Be recommended by the Military Committee of the University as likely to become an efficient Air Force officer.
- (g) Give an understanding to complete the whole course.

Before attending the second term, the candidate is required to be in possession of a certificate "A" C.O.T.C.

Candidates who are gentlemen cadets attending the Royal Military College are required to—

- (a) Be first year students who are recommended by the Commandant as likely to become efficient Air Force officers, or if second year students of the R.M.C., undertake to continue Air Force Training after graduating from the Royal Military College, and who are recommended by the Commandant as likely to become efficient Air Force officers.
- (b) Be physically fit for Air Force Service as a Pilot.
- (c) Be over seventeen years of age on January 1 of the year of the commencement of the course.
- (d) Give an understanding to complete the whole course.

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District Officers Commanding the several Military Districts throughout Canada are responsible for the distribution of information covering Air Force Cadetships to universities within their respective districts, and the forwarding of applications to the Department of National Defence.

Status.—While in attendance at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, candidates are granted temporary commissions as Provisional Pilot Officers, and receive pay and allowances in accordance with Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force. The rates are as follows:—

Pay.—During the first term, \$3 per day; during the second term, \$3.50 per day; during the third term, \$4 per day.

Allowances.—While travelling to and from the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, candidates receive free transportation and a travelling allowance of \$5 per day.

Messing.—Candidates are required to live in the Officers' Mess, while at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station. The mess draws a free ration on behalf of each candidate, but in addition, the candidate is required to pay a mess bill of approximately 75 cents per diem, to cover the additional cost of messing.

Quarters, Uniform, and Medical Attention.—While under training, candidates are provided with uniform, camp equipment and quarters, medical and hospital services being provided as necessary without charge.

Qualifications.—On completion of the course, a candidate will be eligible for—

- (a) Appointment as Pilot Officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force for permanent duty (the number of vacancies for such appointments will, in all probability, be very limited).
- (b) Appointment as Pilot Officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force for active duty twenty-eight days in every two years, and in emergency.
- (c) Transfer to the reserve of officers, in which case they will not be liable for further service, except in time of emergency.

Owing to the unavoidable delay in the announcement of the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Scheme in 1923, only nine applicants were found to possess the necessary qualifications for admission to Course 1, which commenced May 15, 1923. Of these nine candidates, eight proved efficient, and are eligible for further training.

It has been arranged that Course No. 2 will consist of twenty candidates, ten of whom are being nominated by the various Canadian universities, and ten by the Commandant, Royal Military College.

The second term of Course No. 1 and first term of Course No. 2 will commence on May 15, 1924, at the R.C.A.F. Training Station. Candidates from the universities will report on the date of commencement, and on account of the Royal Military College regular spring term ending early in June, candidates nominated from there will not be required to report until June 15, 1924. It is considered that as these candidates are specialized in military training, they will not be handicapped by the loss of one month.

Training for Airmen

Funds have not been available for the establishment of any regular training establishment for boys up to the present. Airmen have therefore been entered direct from civil life and their training has proceeded at the unit to

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which they are attached for duty. Special courses for recruits have been held at Camp Borden and elsewhere, so as to give as thorough a preliminary training as the circumstances permit. As far as possible, trained mechanics are enlisted to fill the technical ranks. Training for airmen, however, cannot be considered complete until some suitable establishment can be provided whereby young mechanics may be thoroughly trained in Air Force duties, preparatory to joining a unit for actual service.

Combined Operations With Naval and Military Forces

Every opportunity has been taken to co-operate with the naval and military forces in courses of instruction and joint training exercises. The importance of such combined operations cannot be exaggerated. Under modern conditions, air co-operation is essential to the success of operations by the land and sea forces. In the same way, independent air operations without the support of the sister services, can seldom push home a definite result. Familiarity with the work and organization of the navy and army is therefore essential to the Air Force and vice versa. The peace time training of the defence forces in Canada does not at present permit of long or extended operations, but no opportunity has been missed for co-operating with the army and navy during the year. Combined training operations and courses of instruction have been carried out as follows:—

Where held	Purpose	Commenced	Completed	Number of flying hours
Sarcee Camp, Alberta ..	Staff course	Aug. 7, 1923	Aug. 9, 1923	18 hrs. 30 mins.
Sarcee Camp, Alberta ..	Artillery observation.....	Aug. 13, 1923	Aug. 14, 1923	8 " 15 "
St. John, Que.	Staff course	July 16, 1923	July 27, 1923	12 " 20 "
Dartmouth, N.S.	Battle practice	Oct. 8, 1923	Oct. 13, 1923	10 " 40 "
Dartmouth, N.S.	Co-op. Sandwich Battery...	Nov. 11, 1923	Nov. 11, 1923	2 " 05 "
Camp Borden, Ont.....	Artillery observation.....	Nov. 19, 1923	Dec. 5, 1923	38 " 30 "

During these courses of instruction every opportunity was taken to provide for observation from the air by officers of other services, so that they might gain experience in flying and familiarity with methods of observation, spotting, etc., from the air. In the same way the R.C.A.F. personnel were given every opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the work of the other services. Wireless communication between aircraft in flight and the ground was a feature of these courses, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals participating in the work and supervising the intercommunication work. Much valuable experience and training were gained and it is hoped that conditions may permit of the wide extension of such combined exercises in future years, for the mutual benefit of all services taking part.

In addition to these regular courses, every opportunity has been taken of permitting the officers of other services to participate in flights for communication or transportation purposes, so that they may become familiar with flying conditions and accustom themselves to aerial observation. The attached statement shows the flying operations carried out by the R.C.A.F. during the year, the number of flights, their nature, length of duration, etc.

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SUMMARY OF FLYING, 1923-24

	Number of hours flown	
	Hrs.	Mins.
Forest Fire Protection.....	750	18
Forest Reconnaissance and Type Sketching.....	3	25
Aerial Survey.....	223	21
Aerial Photography.....	45	30
Fishery Protection.....	67	11
Preventive Service.....	22	55
Transportation.....	142	20
Experimental	4	10
Ferrying of Machines.....	94	40
Service Flights (Militia and R.C.A.F.).....	681	30
Miscellaneous.....	55	05
Grand total.....	2,090	25

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REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL

(1) Permanent Active Militia

During the past financial year, changes have been made in the Peace Establishment of some of the Permanent Force units, as under:—

	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Horses
R.C.D.	28	498	526	437
L.S.H. (R.C.).....	28	498	526	437
R.C.C.S.	15	87	102	.....
R.C.A.M.C.....	37	103	140	.....

The actual strength of the Permanent Force during the past year has been limited in number in accordance with the amount of funds voted by Parliament at the last session.

The following table shows the Peace Establishment, Limited Establishment, and the actual strength in personnel of units of the Permanent Active Militia:—

PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Units	Authorized Establishment			Limited Establishment			Actual Strength		
	Offrs.	O. R.	Total	Offrs.	O. R.	Total	Offrs.	O. R.	Total
Officers permanently employed not borne on Regimental Establishment (Staff and Cadet Officers) ..							33		33
Officers seconded from Regimental Establishments—not paid from P. F. Vote ..							50		50
Royal Canadian Dragoons	28	498	526	18	250	268	17	242	259
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).....	28	498	526	18	192	210	16	183	199
Royal Canadian Artillery	65	999	1,064	63	637	700	56	617	673
Royal Canadian Engineers	48	360	408	32	249	281	31	239	270
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.....	15	87	102	14	87	101	13	83	96
Royal Canadian Regiment	36	924	960	29	400	429	25	379	404
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry...	29	690	719	28	248	276	29	240	269
Royal 22nd Regiment.....	15	422	437	13	177	190	13	176	189
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.....	33	412	445	26	247	273	27	243	270
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps ..	37	103	140	29	95	124	30	92	122
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	35	691	726	34	438	472	34	426	460
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.....	7	23	30	7	7	14	7	7	14
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	25	100	125	19	71	90	19	68	87
Corps of Military Staff Clerks ..	32	199	231	8	192	200	8	188	196
Canadian Small Arms School.....	4	2	6	6	2	8	5	2	7
Totals	437	6,008	6,445	344	3,292	3,636	411	3,185	3,596

^aIncludes 5 Officers and 36 Other Ranks employed at Wireless Stations, maintained in connection with Royal Canadian Air Force and Dept. of the Interior (N.W.T. Branch).

^bIncludes 4 Officers and 36 Other Ranks whose pay and allowances are recoverable from funds of the Royal Canadian Air Force and Dept. of the Interior (N.W.T. Branch).

Organization

Schools of Instruction for the Army Service Corps Units have been organized at Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg and Victoria, being conducted by the Detachments of the R.C.A.S.C. at those Stations.

Nomenclature

The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery has been redesignated as under:—

Old Nomenclature	New Nomenclature
No. 1 Company, R.C.G.A.	No. 1 Battery, R.C.A. (Coast Artillery)
No. 2 Company, R.C.G.A.	No. 2 Battery, R.C.A. (Coast Artillery)
No. 3 Company, R.C.G.A.	No. 3 Battery, R.C.A. (Medium Artillery)
No. 4 Company, R.C.G.A.	No. 4 Battery, R.C.A. (Coast Artillery)
No. 5 Company, R.C.G.A.	No. 5 Battery, R.C.A. (Coast Artillery)

(2) Non-Permanent Active Militia

The following changes in organization have been authorized:—

Cavalry

Headquarters, 8th Mounted Brigade, at London, Ont.

Headquarters, 9th Mounted Brigade, at St. John, N.B.

Artillery

94th Battery, 13th Brigade, C.F.A., at Quebec, Que.

39th Battery, 18th Brigade, C.F.A., at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Signals

No. 13 Signal Battalion Headquarters at Calgary, Alberta.

No. 2 Signal Company at Edmonton, Alberta.

Canadian Officers Training Corps

LaSalle Contingent, C.O.T.C., at Quebec, Que.

Ontario Agricultural College Contingent, C.O.T.C., at Guelph, Ont.

University of Toronto Contingent, C.O.T.C., at Toronto has been increased from four to six Companies.

Infantry

29th Infantry Battalion at Edmonton, Alberta.

14th Infantry Brigade, Military District No. 2 has been re-constituted and now includes only City Units located in the city of Toronto, Ont.

Medical

No. 4 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., at Port Arthur, Ont.

No. 10 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Reserve Units

Reserve Topographical Section, Canadian Engineers.

Localization

The localization of units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia has been changed from time to time to suit the conditions and population of the country.

Alliances

His Majesty the King has authorized several units being allied with regiments of the British Army during the past year.

Discipline

The discipline of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia during the past year has been very satisfactory.

Dental Services

Dental treatment has been carried out at the different stations satisfactorily.

(3) Personal Services

The appointment of officers to the Non-Permanent Active Militia units has made considerable progress during the past year. Approximately some 9,900 changes in officer personnel have taken place.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the country, many young officers have been compelled to relinquish their appointments in the active cadre and have either been transferred to reserve units or to the Reserve of Officers. These officers are available for reappointment when the opportunity arises.

The reserve formations have a large number of well trained officers with war experience at present, but this will gradually diminish by the age limit regulations and other changes which usually follow in the ordinary course of events.

The reserve units are making progress and Commanding Officers are now paying more attention to the proper organization of these units.

The Reserve of Officers List, which was largely increased by the number of surplus officers who had to be absorbed on disbandment of the Canadian Expeditionary Force has been verified, with a view to having all officers who have reached the age limit for their rank, disposed of by being placed on the Retired List as prescribed by the regulations. The Reserve of Officers List has now been reduced to those officers who are actually within the regulations for reappointment to Active Cadres should their services become necessary.

The following is a statement showing the number of officers (including provisional appointments) appointed to the Active Militia (Non-Permanent) during the twelve months ending March 31, 1924:—

Cavalry.....	119
Artillery.....	125
Engineers.....	31
Corps of Guides.....	11
Canadian Officers Training Corps.....	73
Infantry.....	664
Canadian Machine Gun Corps.....	63
Canadian Army Service Corps.....	23
Canadian Corps of Signals.....	38
Canadian Army Medical Corps.....	36
Nursing Sisters, C.A.M.C.....	94
Canadian Army Dental Corps.....	2
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.....	3
Canadian Postal Corps.....	4
Canadian Ordnance Corps (N.P.).....	59
Corps of School Cadet Instructors.....	12
Canadian Militia (General List).....	5
Temporary appointments (General List).....	8
Canadian Chaplain Services.....	4
Reserve of Officers.....	
Total.....	1,374

Document Commissions

Fourteen hundred and three document Commissions were prepared and issued to officers who had qualified during the year.

Warrants

One hundred and eleven document Warrants were authorized for issue to those promoted to warrant rank, class 1, during the year.

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Reduction in strength (Officers)

Owing to the necessity of economy, a reduction of 21 officers of the Permanent Force had to be effected.

Militia List

Difficulties were encountered in connection with a regular publication of the Militia List during the past year, and only one issue amended to the 23rd January, 1924, could be made available. Consequent upon the reorganization of the Canadian Militia, this book has been subject to a complete revision.

Being a book of reference regarding all military formations within the Dominion as well as a guide respecting their locations, the production of revised editions is much desired by all responsible for the administration of military units, and it is hoped that its regular issue will again be made possible, at much shorter intervals than during the past few years. Owing to the large quantity of reference matter of which it is composed, its publication in two parts has become necessary, but in the interests of economy, Part I, the more frequent issue, is only to include those portions relating to lists of officer personnel carried on the active strength, i.e., lists that are subject to constant amendment by changes promulgated through the weekly *Canada Gazette*. It is the changes so incurred which require to be kept up to date in the Militia List, and therefore more frequent publication is a necessity.

All Lists comprised of officers not serving on the Cadres of Units, as well as the Permanent Active Militia Graduation List, Reserve of Officers, The War Services of Officers, Retired List, and many other particulars have been assigned to Part II, which is also to include the War Services of Officers now in course of preparation, and it is the intention to have this volume in readiness for the printers by the beginning of December of this year.

(4) Medical

Permanent Corps—Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, the increased work in this department, owing to the amalgamation of the Royal Canadian Navy, Royal Canadian Air Force and Militia and Defence under the Department of National Defence, has been successfully carried on, and, with the exception of one Medical Officer and three Orderlies, no increase in personnel has been necessary.

One Medical Officer was appointed to the R.C.A.M.C. on July 1, to replace the Medical Officer of the Non-permanent Active Militia who had been on duty at Camp Borden since 1919; three other ranks also were enlisted for duty in this hospital. The annual report of last year pointed out the necessity of more hospital accommodation at Camp Borden. This has been provided in a building well laid out for the purpose, where a well-equipped hospital is now available to meet all requirements of the camp.

The medical work for the Royal Canadian Navy has gone on smoothly, all naval patients being admitted to the Military Hospitals at Halifax and Esquimalt. One Medical Officer recently appointed to the Canadian Navy, is now taking a course at the Royal Naval College, Chatham, England.

During the year training for other rank personnel of the R.C.A.M.C. was carried out to a limited degree. Owing to the reduced strength of the various detachments in districts, field training was not attempted and only training in first aid and hospital duties was possible.

Diets Station Hospitals are maintained in all districts, with the exception of M.D. 7, 12 and 13, in each of which is an inspection room and detention ward. In Military District No. 3, Kingston, steps were taken, towards the end of the year, to prepare the Sydenham Military Hospital for a Station Hospital.

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In June the D.G.M.S. made an official visit to the Pacific coast, taking in, on the way, the various medical units as well as the Air Force at High River and the annual camps of training. He found the medical administration satisfactory in the different Military Districts.

Non-Permanent Active Militia—Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Appointments to the medical units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia continued satisfactorily throughout the year. The following table shows the strength in officers and nursing sisters as at March 31, 1924:—

Units	Medical Officers	Quarter-masters	Nursing Sisters
Field Ambulances.....	191	25	.....
Sanitary Sections.....	6	..	.....
Casualty Clearing Stations.....	49	4	77
General Hospitals.....	86	3	198
Stationary Hospitals.....	134	6	88
Other Units.....	4	.....	.....
Totals.....	470	38	363
Corps Reserve.....	39	5	.....
Totals.....	509	43	363
General List (attached to units).....	213	.....	.....
" (unattached).....	12	.....	.....
Regimental Medical Services.....	14	.....	.....
" (Corps Reserve).....	4	.....	.....
Totals.....	752	43	363

During the year there was an increase in the amount of training for militia medical units. One Cavalry Field Ambulance and 14 Field Ambulances trained at local Headquarters, while 1 Cavalry Field Ambulance and 4 Field Ambulances did field training at camps of instruction. At Niagara a composite detail of C.A.M.C. personnel from No. 7 Cavalry Field Ambulance and Nos. 2, 5, 16 and 19 Field Ambulances trained under the senior officer present.

Issues of surplus stores to Government departments, without repayment, to the amount of \$8,769.24 were made.

As in previous years the qualified dispenser has manufactured many preparations at a much lower cost than would be entailed by purchase in the open market. In the same way the mechanic employed in repairing instruments and hospital furniture and refitting field medical equipment has been the means of a considerable saving of public funds.

Health of the Troops

The health of the troops of the Permanent Force, during the year, was generally good and no serious outbreaks of infectious disease occurred. A mild epidemic of chicken-pox, among the dependents living in barracks in Winnipeg, was soon under control and nothing of a serious nature developed. There were some forty cases of a mild form of influenza among the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, but the disease subsided without the occurrence of any serious complications. During annual training at the Niagara Camp M.D. 2, a case of smallpox developed but by prompt action in the matter of quarantine and vaccination, all further progress of the infection was arrested.

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The total number of patients treated during the period from April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924, was 2,980, this total is made up as follows:—

Permanent Force.....	1,735
Non-Permanent Active Militia.....	148
Royal Military College.....	181
Royal Canadian Air Force.....	166
Royal Canadian Navy.....	149
Royal Navy.....	5
Cadets.....	589
Civilians.....	7
Total.....	2,980

There were 14 deaths during this period, 11 Permanent Force, 1 Royal Can. Air Force, 2 Civilians.

Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-three Medical Boards were held during the year.

Miscellaneous

During the year the formation of a National Defence Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was authorized. Classes were organized and lectures given in first aid by Medical Officers of the Permanent Force and Non-Permanent Active Militia. Examinations were held and 237 certificates of the association issued to successful candidates through the National Defence Centre.

The Association of Militia Medical Officers, which last met in February, 1914, was reorganized at a meeting held on the 9th of April, 1924, and will be dealt with in the next annual report.

The final meeting of the executive of the Editorial Board of the Canadian War Museum, Medical Section, at which the Director General of Medical Services was represented, was held at McGill University on September 19, 1923. A full report was received as to the progress in the different sections of the Descriptive Catalogue. The material is now ready for the printer and only awaits authority for publication. Special arrangements for the care and up-keep of the Museum were made and an agreement drawn up between the Department of National Defence and McGill University authorities.

The official booklet, "Instructions for the Canadian Medical Service" was revised and a new edition published. This includes information and instructions, in complete and concise form, for the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The general history of the Medical Service during the Great War, by Sir Andrew Macphail, O.B.E., B.A., M.D., C.M., LL.D., although somewhat delayed in publication has now been given to the printer and may be expected in book form shortly.

The story of the C.A.M.C. with the Canadian Corps during the last 100 days of the Great War, by Colonel A. E. Snell, C.M.G., D.S.O., has now been printed and will be available for distribution immediately.

(5) Pay Services

The situation in the Pay Department for the year 1923-24 remains much the same as during the previous year, excepting that the work in connection with the war has continued to decrease, and the time is near at hand when the duties consequent thereon can be completely taken over by the regular staff.

The members of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps and the civilian staff employed under this directorate deserve credit for the efficient manner in which they have carried out the duties assigned them during the past year.

The usual financial statements showing the expenditure during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, in the different districts, in connection with the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia, are embodied in appendix "B," as follows:—

1. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various districts.
2. Statement of expenditure, by stations, on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.
3. Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.
4. Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force, with details of expenditure by stations.
5. Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force.
6. Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force, with details of expenditure, by stations.

(6) Records

The administrative organization of the directorate and the functions of its different sections during the period under review remain as outlined in the annual report for the fiscal year 1922-23. There was, however, a total decrease of 137 in the personnel employed, but notwithstanding this decrease, very satisfactory progress was made in all branches of the post-war problems with which the directorate has to deal.

Every effort has been made to locate ex-soldiers for whom war medals are available, and in this task great assistance has been given by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. There remain for distribution, however, approximately 2,809 1914-15 Stars, 91,013 British War Medals, 54,255 Victory Medals, 1,129 Memorial Crosses, 5,886 Memorial Plaques, and 5,608 Memorial Scrolls.

Four hundred and twenty-four applications for Service Medals other than the Great War were received and dealt with by the Awards Board, and 280 of these were awarded and transmitted for presentation.

The total despatch of awards is as under:—

War Service Badges.....	671
King's Certificates.....	79
Medals and Decorations.....	83
1914-15 Stars.....	424
Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.....	55
C.A.F. Officers Decorations.....	92
C.A.F. Long Service Medals.....	117
Fenian Raid.....	8
N. W. Rebellion.....	8
Memorial Crosses.....	796
Scrolls.....	1,839
Plaques.....	1,796
British War Medals.....	20,609
Victory Medals.....	14,325
Total.....	40,902

Four hundred and seventy-one new estates were received for distribution, 579 full estates were distributed and there still remain on hand 886 full estates to be distributed. Funds in the custody of the directorate awaiting distribution amount to \$164,034.19 and funds amounting to \$27,258.94 are held in trust.

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During this year, much more minute researches were necessary than previously due to the detailed information requested. Statistical rolls were supplied to five regiments, five cities, seven districts and counties, three universities and nine clubs and fraternal organizations.

As the consolidation and the permanent architectural treatment of military cemeteries overseas nears completion, a gradual decrease of the work of War Graves Section is apparent. During the year, however, 503 new graves were registered in all theatres and 981 burial reports despatched. 7,118 forms for the verification of cemetery registers and the inscription on headstones were despatched to the next of kin; also 3,036 registers of cemeteries overseas were forwarded to the relatives.

(7) Extract from Report of Commandant of the
Royal Military College of Canada

Discipline

The college year, 1923-24, opened auspiciously with a First Class in which we all had implicit confidence, and none more so than myself. Special privileges were granted to them in the way of leave, etc., and until February, 1924, the discipline enforced seemed, on the surface, to be all that could be desired. Owing to a regrettable incident, however, it was found essential after a searching investigation to deal severely with certain members of the Senior Class, and to take rigid measures to ensure strict compliance with the regulations.

Since then, with the exception of breaches of discipline by two cadets of junior classes, the discipline of the college has been very good.

Both the academic and military work of the cadets has been satisfactory and the progress made has been far ahead of any recent years. They have evinced a distinct inclination to study and have brought receptive minds to their work, with gratifying results.

Sports

During the past year, there has been the usual activity in sports at the college, and the college rugby football team won the Intermediate Dominion Championship.

Attendance

Sixty-seven candidates were admitted to the college in September, 1923. At that time the strength was 171 (with four cadets absent pending discharge). During the year one cadet had to retire on leave owing to ill health, and five cadets were discharged at the request of their parents.

The three cadets mentioned in my last year's report as leaving on account of ill health, and probably returning this year, did not return.

National Defence Headquarters has been informed that there will probably be vacancies for 50 recruits next autumn.

Deaths

I regret to have to report the sudden death of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Scroggie, D.S.O., M.C., P.P.C.L.I., a member of this year's Staff College Class.

Until September, 1923, he was a valued member of the College Staff, and all ranks at the R.M.C. feel that they have lost a real friend, and none more so than myself.

An extremely loyal, gallant, dependable officer, he will be sincerely mourned by his many friends of the old 1st Division. In war and in peace he was always the same; full of courage, faithful, painstaking and efficient and everyone admired him as an officer and considered him a very real friend.

Medical Arrangements

During the past year the health of the Gentlemen Cadets has been very good. No deaths have occurred. An outbreak of influenza occurred in March, and about forty cases developed. These cases were treated in our own hospital and an improvised ward in the Main building, without any additional outside help, with the exception of two orderlies, who were loaned by the Quartermaster from his staff of cleaners and helpers. The outbreak this year was not very serious and no serious complications developed.

One hundred and eighty-one Gentlemen Cadets were admitted to the hospital for treatment during the year, and 614 attended the hospital for treatment.

Subordinate Staff

Military.—The work carried out by the Military Subordinate Staff has been satisfactory in every way, and I am well pleased with their conduct throughout the year. I would not willingly lose any one of them.

Civilian.—The work of the Civil Subordinate Staff has been satisfactory, and I believe that each and every member has given of his best.

Training

This subject was thoroughly gone into by the Advisory Board during their annual visit, and their general remarks are available in their Report of this year. A detailed report was submitted by the Commandant, which, upon examination, is considered to be adequate and satisfactory.

Riding Establishment

Good progress has been made by the cadets in riding, and the usual syllabus of instruction has been carried out, including instruction in shoeing horses, fitting and assembling harness, etc.

Improvements to College

Many improvements to the college grounds and buildings have been made during the year.

Numerous improvements have been made to the grounds generally, and Captain F. Vokes, R.C.E., the hard-working District Officer deserves great praise for his untiring efforts.

Attached Officers

During the past year the General Staff Branch of the Royal Military College has conducted two courses at the college—a Preparatory Course for officers who were candidates for admission to the Staff College and a Refresher Course for officers of the Permanent Force.

The Preparatory Course commenced on October 1, 1923, and was concluded on February 25, 1924. Five officers of the Permanent Force attended it, and one officer of the R.C.A.F. was attached. The work was arranged to allow of that most suitable to the officers of the Refresher Course being taken up before Christmas.

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The Refresher Course, which was attended by eleven officers of the Permanent Force, with three officers of the R.C.A.F. attached, commenced also on October 1, and was concluded on December 21, 1923. During this period the officers of both courses took up the same work and worked together.

Militia Staff Course

The number of officers taking this course has greatly increased. Three hundred and twenty-five copies of each lecture and scheme have been distributed to the districts, while 172 candidates have written on the examinations.

The examinations this year have been distributed throughout the course instead of being all held at the end of the course as last year. This made it easier for candidates to take the necessary time to sit for the examinations.

Officers' Courses—General

In the various officers' courses which have been conducted by the General Staff Branch of the college very considerable training has been given to both the Permanent and Non-Permanent Militia and it is hoped that this sphere of the college work will continue and increase. It is, however, necessary to ensure that the cost of this branch of the work is kept separate from the other expenditures in connection with the college and not allowed to appear as a charge against the education of the Gentlemen Cadets.

The work of Colonel T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., p.s.c., has been carried out with signal success. He has been most painstaking in his efforts to impart knowledge to those attending the courses, and he is a valued member of the R.M.C. Staff; always ready to assist in anything appertaining to the welfare of the college.

Trophies and Gifts

T. L. Church, Esq., M.P., again very kindly presented a beautiful trophy for the Recruits' obstacle race.

Through the kind efforts of the Honourable, the Minister of National Defence, and Major-General J. H. McBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., the Government consented to the beautiful collection of silver plate of the 1st Battalion, The Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), being placed in the care of the Royal Military College, where it is now on display in an alcove specially fitted up as a strong room for the purpose.

The collection of the 1st Battalion, the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) is the finest that could be seen anywhere, and it is doubtful if its historical value could be computed by any expert. The one hundred and five different pieces are of a pleasing variety, and there runs through all a strain of the great traditions and accomplishments of the officers and men of the regiment, and strong reflections of nearly every spot in the British Empire, for it was the lot of the regiment to serve in almost every domain where the Union Jack is flown.

The Honourable the Minister of National Defence has also presented to the college a valuable collection of medals of the late and other wars, which have been placed at the entrance of the Educational building with other war trophies, thus enlarging the interesting and valuable collection already at the college.

All ranks at the college feel sincerely grateful to the Honourable the Minister for the kindly thought which prompted this gift.

The college appreciates very much indeed the kindness of the under-mentioned, who have generously presented books to the Library during the period under review:—

J. R. Brown, Esq., of New York.

W. W. Gibson, Esq., of Kingston.

F. McLennan, Esq., K.C. of Montreal.

Major H. T. Cock, M.C., The R.C.R.

Captain F. Vokes, R.C.E.

P. C. Stevenson, Esq., of Ottawa.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Scroggie, D.S.O., M.C., P.P.C.L.I.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

General

Consequent upon the amalgamation of the Naval, Military and Air Services in the Department of National Defence, the Quartermaster-General's Branch has taken over certain duties in connection with all services, where it was considered efficiency and economy in administration would be secured.

These details include matters relating to all three directorates into which this Branch is divided, viz.:—

1. Supplies and Transport.
 2. Equipment and Ordnance Services.
 3. Engineer Services and Works.
- The report of each service is submitted.

(1) Directorate of Supplies and Transport

This directorate includes all services in connection with the Army Service Corps, Veterinary and Postal Corps, including:—

Feeding and housing of troops and horses.
 Rental of buildings (in conjunction with the Department of Public Works),
 Heating and lighting of buildings,
 Transportation by land and sea (ocean, rail and mechanical transport),
 Horse transport, and the provision of publicly owned horses,
 Veterinary services,
 Telephone services,
 Barrack services.

The necessity for the observance of the strictest possible economy has been recognized and this has been the governing policy. It is considered, however, that all services are now at their minimum strength consistent with efficiency.

Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

In order to carry on satisfactorily, it was found necessary to obtain amendments to the Establishment of the R.C.A.S.C. which provided for a slight increase of personnel amounting to seventeen other ranks.

The strength of this unit on the 31st of March, 1924, was 24 officers, 241 other ranks.

Supplies for Troops and Horses (Permanent and Non-permanent Active Militia)

During the period covered by this report, 1,585 contracts for various supplies and services were made by the Contracts Branch at the request of this Directorate.

The following supplies were issued:—

Food rations.. . . .	583,824
Hospital diets.. . . .	22,786
Forage rations.. . . .	285,795

The food and forage provided by the contractors was of excellent quality and at very reasonable prices. The average cost per ration of food was .00112 cents higher than the previous year, but, on the other hand, the cost of a forage ration dropped .00478 cents.

The following is a comparison of the cost per ration for the past four years:—

March, 1921—Food.....	\$ 0.47423	Forage.....	\$ 0.4763
March, 1922—Food.....	0.33418	Forage.....	0.37312
March, 1923—Food.....	0.31265	Forage.....	0.30092
March, 1924—Food.....	0.31377	Forage.....	0.29614

Accommodation Generally

The remarks contained in the reports of this Branch for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 with regard to Permanent Force accommodation are still applicable. Another fire occurred in March, 1924, at Rosedale Heights, leaving only one building standing. This building is to be vacated in the near future, as the land is being disposed of by the Department of Public Works. The cost of upkeep of all of the Barracks with the exception of the newer groups (such as the Fort Osborne Barracks, Tuxedo) is now a very large item and must continue so until funds become available for the construction of new Barracks.

Lighting and Heating of Buildings

The difficulties met with in the past few years in obtaining fuel for the heating of buildings have not been experienced during the period covered by this report. The supply was ample and generally of good quality. The use of bituminous coal, instead of anthracite, has been continued where feasible, and the danger from fire as a result of the use of this class of coal has been greatly lessened, due to the fact that the caretakers and firemen have become better informed as to the proper mode of firing this coal. A certain degree of danger will, however, always exist where heating plants and chimneys are not suitably constructed to burn soft coal.

The supply of light to all buildings has been satisfactorily and economically taken care of.

Transportation by Ocean and Rail

The provision of ocean transportation is practically confined to personnel attending Schools of Instruction, proceeding to and returning from England.

There are still a number of accounts covering transportation in connection with the Canadian Expeditionary Force outstanding, and these are dealt with on presentation by the carrier companies.

This Branch is responsible for the issue of all rail transport. This is kept down to a minimum.

The railways are giving satisfactory service in connection with the movements of troops to and from annual training camps.

Mechanical Transport

The number of motor vehicles owned and operated by the Department of National Defence on March 31, 1924, was slightly in excess of the number in use on the same date in 1923. This is due mainly to greater demands for motor transport for various services.

On March 31, 1923, the following motor vehicles were owned by this department:—

Motor cars.....	19
Heavy trucks.....	7
Light delivery trucks.....	24
Ambulances.....	20
Motor cycles.....	5
Total.....	75

During the past fiscal year, seven motor cars and six light delivery trucks were purchased at a cost of \$29,245.50. Two heavy Leyland trucks were also acquired by transfer without payment from the Royal Canadian Air Force.

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As a result of constant use during the past five or six years, it was found necessary to dispose of the following vehicles, they being found unfit for further service:—

Motor cars.....	4
Ambulances.....	2
Motor cycles.....	3
Total.....	9

There were therefore the undermentioned motor vehicles, in use on March 31, 1924:—

Motor cars.....	22
Heavy trucks.....	9
Light delivery trucks.....	30
Ambulances.....	18
Motor cycles.....	2
Total.....	81

Horse Strength, Permanent Active Militia

On March 31, 1923, the total number of horses in the Permanent Force, including Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Army Service Corps and other units, was 754, of which number 109 were cast or sold, 19 died or were destroyed and 11 transferred, leaving a balance of 615.

Additional horses were acquired, by purchase, 103; by transfer, 11; and returned from straying, 1, or a total of 115.

The present strength is 730, allocated as shown in the following statement:—

Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	155
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).....	137
Royal Military College.....	52
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	224
Royal Canadian Artillery (Coast Arty. and Mobile Arty.).....	33
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	25
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	17
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.....	13
Royal 22nd Regiment.....	9
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.....	61
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.....	3
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	1
Total.....	730

Cartage was, for the most part, carried out by the R.C.A.S.C. Horse Transport and Mechanical Transport, but in all districts, contracts were made with civilian carters to supplement the above, when necessary.

Veterinary Service

This Branch of the service is responsible for the care and health of the horse strength, and although the Establishment has been reduced to a minimum, these duties have been very satisfactorily carried out.

Telephones

In view of the necessity for the exercise of the greatest economy, the expenditure for the provision of telephones was kept down to a minimum. Owing to the reopening of several Armouries closed down during the previous year on account of the shortage of fuel, and the organization of new units, the cost of telephones was slightly in excess of that for 1922-23.

The total expenditure during 1923-24 was \$14,167.22, as compared with \$13,611.80 during 1922-23, or an increase of \$555.42.

Barrack Services

This service is responsible for the proper conduct of all duties in connection with the receipt, custody, issue and accounting for fuel, light, gas, water and paillasse straw and also for the allotment of quarters.

(2) Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Services

During the year ending March 31, 1924, the Branch of the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Services carried out the usual provision and distribution of clothing, necessaries, equipment and ammunition. Owing to lack of funds, many important services had to be curtailed or postponed completely with the result that the general provision question is now far from satisfactory.

With the funds available in the Warlike Stores Votes this Department was barely able to provide for a skeleton upkeep service for the small force trained.

Universal Baling System for Clothing and Textiles Generally

During the year a Universal Pressure Baling System for clothing and necessaries was introduced for use in all Ordnance Depots. Fixed quantities of each class of garment were adopted to bring the weight of complete bales to approximately 100 pounds. It has been found that the following advantages have resulted:—

- (a) A very great reduction in storage space.
- (b) A reduction in transport rates. Original packing cases were heavy and on long freight hauls the transport charges high.
- (c) Little likelihood of pilfering en route. Once opened, the bale cannot be re-closed without being placed in a baling machine.
- (d) With heavy paper lining it has been found that bales are a better protection against moths.
- (e) The work of handling in Ordnance Depots is greatly facilitated and the appearance of the storehouses improved.

The Ordnance personnel have been actively employed in baling stocks of clothing and other textiles held in all Ordnance Depots.

Wheels

From general reports received from Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery throughout Canada, it was found that the wood in wheels of all artillery vehicles returned from overseas had shrunk so badly that very considerable repairs were necessary. This repair service involved the use of highly technical machinery and has been well carried out. In all, there was a total of 4,000 wheels repaired.

Petawawa Fire

On July 17, 1923, a disastrous fire broke out in the Ordnance Depot, Petawawa Camp, and stores and property to the value of \$97,285.23 were destroyed.

A Court of Inquiry proceeded to Petawawa on July 18, and made a thorough investigation into the circumstances of the fire but no evidence could be produced which would enable this court to fix the responsibility for the outbreak. All reasonable precautions had been taken and there was no evidence of negligence or carelessness on the part of the personnel.

Inspection of War Trophies

This department undertook to have departmental inspectors carry out the inspection of war trophies which have been allotted by the Deputy Minister of Public Archives to cities, towns, villages, etc., throughout Canada. Complete provincial lists were supplied to this department. These lists were arranged by Military Districts and forwarded to District Officers Commanding to have inspections carried out and reports rendered for the information of the Deputy Minister of Public Archives. These reports are to deal particularly with the general condition of the war trophies and the service is to be carried out without additional expense to the public.

The move occupied about one month's time and was very successfully carried out.

During the past year several revolvers became damaged in firing. This matter is under investigation and has been referred to the War Office for advice on the subject.

During the Petawawa Training Season 1923, several "bursts" occurred in using Q.F. 18-pr. shrapnel ammunition. An immediate investigation was started and it was found that the "bursts" were due to a defect in the cartridge case known as "annular ring." An examination was made of all cartridge cases which had been fired at Petawawa during the season and it was found that this defect was common in a large percentage of these cases. Specimens of defective cases were forwarded to the War Office to be placed before the Ordnance Committee for report and as a result of this report it was decided that all cases should be thoroughly examined and any showing the defect of annular ring should not be used for firing service charges. Examination and rectification is being carried out at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.

During the past year the Inspector of Armourers Services perfected a sight base for adapting Ross Rifle Aperture Sights to S.M.L.E. Rifles. The department adopted this base for use, and arrangements have been made for an initial supply.

The work of overhauling and repairing rifles received from overseas as divisional equipment was continued.

This Branch inspected all the output of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, and in addition carried out considerable inspection work particularly in connection with small arm ammunition.

The following detail shows the output during the year:—

Cartridges, S. A. Ball .455" Revolver, Mark II.....	800,000
" " Blank " " ".....	100,000
" .22" Long Rifle.....	730,700
" .22" " naval service.....	200,000
" S. A. Ball .303" Mark VII.....	3,718,500
" " " D.R.A.....	200,000
" " .303" Drill.....	1,000,000
" " .303" Blank.....	500,000
" Fitted B.L. or B.L.C. 15 or 12 pr. 1½ lb. Blank.....	6,009
" Q.F. 12-pr. 12 cwt. Filled with Primer Blank.....	606
" Q.F. 12-pr. 12 cwt. Filled 2 lbs. Cordite M. D. Size 11, with adapter, Mk. III.....	2,134
Shells, Q.F. Filled H.E. 12-pr. & 14-pr. Mk. V.....	2,134
Dises, Marking, Butt.....	5,200
Chargers, New, .303".....	98,500
Chargers, repaired .303".....	54,441
Boxes, Pistol.....	3,139
" .303" New.....	3,615
" .303" repaired.....	1,803
" .22" calibre.....	25
" Mks. I, XI, and XV.....	371
" 12-pr. repaired.....	277
" 12-pr. for H.E.....	357
" Metal-lined.....	67
Vehicles repaired.....	57

The following facts in connection with last year's work are of interest:—

(1) The Charger Plant formerly located at St. Valier street was transferred to the Arsenal premises. This was necessary owing to the fact that the building in which the Plant was located had been sold.

(2) An oil-burning furnace has been installed in the Shell Factory for nosing 4.5-inch Howitzer shell. This is the first oil furnace ever installed in this plant.

(3) Two thousand 12-pounder High Explosive shells were completed and filled with T.N.T. during the year. These shells were proved at Halifax by the Chief Inspector of Ammunition and functioned most satisfactorily.

The production of High Explosive shells is a new departure as far as the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, is concerned, and the results obtained are extremely reassuring.

(4) The heating system throughout the whole plant was overhauled, remodelled and modernized. It is expected that this will result in greatly increased efficiency and will effect a considerable saving in fuel.

(5) Experiments were carried on in connection with the production of tracer ammunition and these experiments are now in a fairly advanced stage and it is hoped that the Dominion Arsenal will shortly be able to manufacture our total requirements of this ammunition.

Financial Reports relating to the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, will be found in Appendix "C."

Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery

Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery visited all Artillery Batteries throughout the country and examined the equipments generally. The condition of the guns and vehicles is good, but there are certain batteries particularly in Winnipeg, where the equipment has suffered considerably due to inadequate storage accommodation. Efforts have been made to obtain more suitable storage space but lack of funds has seriously handicapped the department.

Supply of Cordite for Small Arm Ammunition for Dominion Arsenal, Quebec

Under a five-year agreement made on the thirty-first of March, 1911, the Canadian Explosives Limited, manufactured Cordite, size 5/2 for use in production of small arm ammunition. The contract expired during the war and was not renewed. During the year it was represented to the department that unless a fresh contract was entered into, the Canadian Explosives would have to dispose of their Cordite plant. It was thought most desirable to have this plant retained and the necessary arrangements were made this year to obtain the requirements of 5/2 Cordite for Dominion Arsenal from Canadian Explosives, Limited.

Inspections by R.C.O.C. Inspecting Officers of Non-Permanent Units' Arms, Clothing, Equipment and Stores Generally

A total of 680 Reports of Inspection of N.P. Units have been received, checked and recorded during the past year. Records have been maintained of all debits and credits in connection with deficiencies and subsequent recoveries of arms, clothing, equipment and stores of all units.

It has been decided that under existing circumstances, the actual production of all articles, for inspection, each year is a necessity so far as N.P. units are concerned; but that the D.O.C. may make an exception in the case of articles of clothing provided a bond is obtained in each individual case and a signature obtained within a period not exceeding 6 months prior to date of inspection.

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Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Officers

Proceedings of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Officers to the extent of approximately 450 have been dealt with during the past year. These proceedings in the great majority of instances dealt with losses and deficiencies generally of arms, clothing and equipment on charge of units of the Non-Permanent Force Rifle Associations and Cadet Corps.

The number of proceedings dealt with is still considered to be abnormal notwithstanding the fact that a substantial reduction over last year is reported.

Reports of R.C.M.P. Investigations and Activities Connected with Missing Arms

In accordance with arrangements made with the Commissioner, the R.C.M.P. authorities have investigated so far as possible all losses of small arms and other losses of a miscellaneous nature where theft has been involved. Generally speaking, a measure of success has been obtained. Several rifles have been recovered from individuals who were found to be unlawfully in possession of arms and arrangements made for the recovered arms to be returned to Ordnance Depot or to unit as the case may be.

In several cases the culprits have been brought to justice.

Measures taken to reduce Deficiencies of Clothing and Equipment Etc. in Possession of Units of the N. P. Force

A Bond system has been introduced whereby certain arms and articles of clothing and equipment can only be removed from the N.P. Units Armoury when the individual concerned signs a bond form on which is recorded full particulars as to the articles to be removed and the full name and address of the member of the unit who accepts the articles.

A copy of the bond form duly completed, is given to the member of the unit concerned and a copy is retained by the responsible accounting officer.

Serial Numbers of Arms to be Recorded

In order to facilitate investigations of losses of arms by the R.C.M.P. authorities, all District Officers Commanding have been instructed to notify all Officers Commanding N.P. units within the several Military Districts that a complete record of the serial numbers of all arms in their possession will be maintained in future and that R.C.O.C. Armourers will arrange to check all such records of serial numbers of arms when carrying out their annual inspections.

Washing Contracts

The usual estimates were prepared in connection with washing of blankets and bedding, etc. and cleaning services generally, and submitted to the Director of Contracts in order that the necessary contracts in each Military District might be awarded.

Sales of Surplus Stores, Produce, Etc.

Surplus, obsolete and condemned stores and clothing to the value of \$71,925.98 were disposed of by sale or by transfer to other Government departments.

Stocktaking

In spite of reduced staffs, good progress has been made throughout the several Ordnance Depots in connection with stocktaking. Weekly Reports are now being received regularly at National Defence Headquarters from the whole of the District Ordnance Depots inclusive of Petawawa Camp.

Miscellaneous

Approximately 25,000 H.Q. files were received in the directorate during the past year.

Sixteen thousand eight hundred letters were received and 21,600 letters were despatched.

Corps Administration

Establishment.—The limited establishment of the corps at the present time is: Officers, 35 (excluding seconded officers, 4); Other Ranks, 415, (including 75 enlisted caretakers, but not including 2 supernumeraries (tailors) at the R.M.C. Kingston). During the early part of the year, the limited establishment was slightly increased, but consequent upon the lack of funds, was again correspondingly reduced during the year, with a result that the present establishment of the Corps is approximately the same as it was at the termination of last financial year. The general efficiency of the corps is to an extent impaired by so reduced an establishment. Difficulty has been experienced during the year in obtaining for enlistment skilled men such as clerk-typists, textile refitters, tailors and saddlers. This has resulted in moves being made of personnel between stations to meet the situation.

Caretakers—Armouries and Drill Halls.—The shortage of caretakers for the various armouries and drill halls throughout the Dominion has again been brought to attention during the year, the present number of caretakers authorized being: Enlisted 75, Civilian Grade III (Chief Caretakers), 7, Grade II (full-time) 105, Grade I, (Part-time) 57. These numbers are insufficient to meet actual requirements, and by employing the men available to the very best advantage, it has only been possible to partially meet the situation. Some 35 additional caretakers are needed to supervise valuable public property; these cannot be supplied from present appropriations.

Armourers and Armament Services.—The Inspector of Armourers Services proceeded from Quebec to England during the past year on an instructional tour. He visited many of the Ordnance Depots in England and Small Arm Section at Weedon, obtaining first-hand knowledge in matters appertaining to small arms and machine guns, studying the latest Royal Army Ordnance Corps methods of workshop management, storage, upkeep and preservation of arms, and the arrangements employed to carry out annual inspections and upkeep of arms on units' charge.

It is intended as far as possible to apply the Imperial Army procedure in Canada.

Since returning to Canada, the Inspector of Armourers Services has inspected the arms on ordnance charge and the Armourers Services generally in London, Toronto and Kingston. Arrangements have been made for a complete tour of the various stations during the present year.

Courses of Instruction.—During the past year two members of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps attended Courses of Instruction at the Artillery College, Woolwich, England, one taking the Armament Artificers (Fitters) Course and the other a course for Ammunition Examiners. Each successfully passed the final examinations in the respective subjects and were very favourably reported upon.

The Armament Artificer is now doing duty in Military District No. 6 and the Ammunition Examiner in Military District No. 11.

Lieut. (Tempy. Capt.) V. A. Curmi, R.C.O.C. is at present in England taking the Ordnance Officers Course.

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Two Qualifying Courses for Armourers under the Inspector of Armourers Services were arranged during the year. Five Armourers attended and qualified for the rank of Armourer Staff Sergeant at the first course, and 8 at the Course which terminated on June 30 last.

Revision of Standing Orders and Corps Forms

Standing Orders for the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps have been revised and recompiled during the year. These orders have been approved and are now being printed; distribution of copies will be made as soon as they become available.

During the year 61 enlistments into the Corps were effected and the following discharges were carried out:—

For usual reasons.. .. .	25
Compulsory (on reduction of strength).. .. .	31

(3) Engineer Services and Works, 1923-24*Nature of Work covered by Engineer Service Vote*

The Vote for Engineer Services and Works provides funds for,—

(a) The design, construction and maintenance of all Defence Department (Militia Service) works, buildings, general machinery and accessories; water and lighting systems; drains, parades, roads, bridges, culverts, piers, fortifications, field works, telephones, surveys, Engineer launches, etc. Certain large works of the above nature are carried out by the Department of Public Works.

(b) The charge and conservation of lands, stores, unoccupied buildings, camp grounds, rifle and artillery ranges, the property of, or held by, the Department of National Defence.

(c) The operation of military telephones, Defence Electric lights, water supply and lighting systems, water transport, etc.

(d) The preparation and custody of all plans, drawings and documents connected with the above subjects.

Personnel for Engineer Services

The Quartermaster General is charged with the general supervision of the above mentioned services and working under that official at Headquarters is a Director of Engineer Services directly in charge of all work and personnel. A small staff is maintained at Headquarters for administrative and inspection purposes. In each district are one or more Engineer Officers with the necessary staff for the execution of the various services. Work is carried out by military labour, by civilian labour under the supervision of military personnel, or by civilian contractors.

Distribution of Expenditure

The funds voted for 1923-24 were expended almost entirely for maintenance of existing buildings and works. The following table shows the percentage of funds expended according to the class of building and work:—

	p.c.
Maintenance of Rifle Ranges.....	11.1
" Barracks, including offices, quarters, stables, workshops, etc....	34.2
" Ordnance Buildings.....	6.3
" Drill Halls.....	19.7
" Camp Grounds.....	10.2
" Fortifications.....	5.7
" ArsenaIs.....	2.1
" Royal Military College.....	6.4
New construction, Connaught Rifle Range.....	4.3

The distribution of expenditure in the various districts was as follows:—

	p.c.
M. D. No. 1—H.Q. London, Ont.....	7.0
“ 2—H.Q. Toronto, Ont.....	7.4
“ 3—H.Q. Kingston, Ont.....	8.3
Royal Military College, Kingston.....	6.5
Ottawa Services.....	1.2
Petawawa Camp.....	3.1
Connaught Rifle Range.....	9.1
M. D. No. 4—H. Q. Montreal, P.Q.....	6.0
“ 5— “ Quebec, P.Q.....	14.5
“ 6— “ Halifax, N.S.....	18.0
“ 7— “ St. John, N.B.....	2.3
“ 10— “ Winnipeg, Man.....	7.5
“ 11— “ Esquimalt, B.C.....	5.3
“ 12— “ - Regina, Sask.....	1.3
“ 13— “ Calgary, Alta.....	2.5

The existing buildings and works have been maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition except for the roofs of several drill halls which it is hoped will be renewed during 1924-25. It will be noted that the only new work carried out was at the Connaught Rifle Ranges. A new building for the joint use of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, the local Militia units and the Small Arms School, was erected which has made a very great improvement in the facilities for rifle practice and training at this range. A cottage for permanent occupation by the Foreman of Works was constructed which will make for greater efficiency in the operation and maintenance of the range generally.

Future Requirements

The existing accommodation for the Permanent Force is not satisfactory. The most urgent need for new barracks exists at Toronto and at Halifax. Preliminary plans have been made for new barracks at Long Branch, Toronto, and further study of the requirements is going on at present. Married quarters are required at every Permanent Force Station. The service generally would attract a better class of men and greater efficiency would be attained if more married quarters could be provided.

Many armouries require repairs that cannot well be further delayed. Many new rifle ranges are required and several old ranges have inadequate danger areas, due to the increased range of modern ammunition. A growing demand exists for new rifle ranges for use not only by the Militia but also by Civilian Rifle Associations and Cadet Corps. Proper magazine accommodation is needed at several points in Canada, the ammunition at present being stored in unsuitable buildings. At Halifax a combined military and naval magazine is an urgent necessity. Plans for such a magazine have been prepared and it is hoped that sufficient funds for a start on this work will be available in 1924-25.

Notes on Various Agreements Made During the Year

The following notes refer to some of the more important arrangements made during the year under review:—

(a) Connaught Rifle Range has been further developed and used for the Annual Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association; for courses of instruction of the Canadian Small Arms School, and as a camping ground for the local Non-Permanent Militia. It has proved to be most suitable for all the above purposes. It is expected that no further rifle practice will take place at Rockcliffe Rifle Range and preliminary arrangements for rifle practice have been made to provide accommodation for the local military units and Rifle Associations at Connaught Ranges.

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(b) An agreement has been entered into with the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, whereby that Branch assumes responsibility for fire protection over a large part of Petawawa Military Reserve and in return is allowed to carry out experiments in silviculture. This arrangement works to the advantage of both departments.

(c) The agreement with the Department of Agriculture whereby that department has the use of Connaught Rifle Ranges for grazing and laying purposes, has been continued with mutual benefit.

(d) Preliminary arrangements have been made with the Public Works Department concerning the division of expenditure by the two departments on buildings used by this department. For some time there has not been any definite rule governing such expenditures and each case was considered separately. This entailed considerable correspondence. It is fully expected that an agreement will be arrived at that will be acceptable to both departments.

(e) There has been very close co-operation between this Department and the Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, concerning sites and structures of historical interest and a number of such sites have been handed over to the Parks Branch during the year under review.

Use of Bituminous Coal

The use of bituminous coal, reported on last year, has been continued. Experience has shown that with a few exceptions this coal can be used. Generally speaking, when using it, labour costs for firing, clearing chimneys, etc., are greater and the smoke nuisance objectionable. In a few cases the use of anthracite coal has been authorized after it had been fully demonstrated that the use of bituminous coal was impracticable. In other cases, experience in firing bituminous coal has given more satisfactory results. New installations or replacements of heating apparatus have all been of a type suitable for the use of bituminous coal.

Temporary War Buildings

Since the close of the late war, an endeavour has been made to utilize temporary buildings, built during the war, for various purposes. On account of the inflammable nature of these buildings special precautions were taken to guard against fire. Notwithstanding the extreme precautions, several serious fires have taken place and on account of the danger to both life and property it has been decided to discontinue the use of these buildings at London and Toronto. The abandoning of these buildings intensifies the already great shortage of married quarters and makes it more necessary than ever that funds be provided for the construction of permanent buildings. It is proposed to carry out the sale of military properties not required and it is hoped that the proceeds of such sales may be made available for the construction of those buildings which are most urgently required, without expense to the public.

Engineer Services for R.C.A.F.

All work of a construction nature required by the Royal Canadian Air Force has been carried out under the supervision of the Engineer Service, such sums expended being chargeable to Air Force Vote.

Designs and specifications have been prepared for Wireless Stations and the hut for one station constructed in Ottawa for use by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

Due to the isolated location of Camp Borden, a proposal has been considered of moving this Air Station to Long Branch and sketch plans have been prepared for it, in conjunction with plans for barracks on this same property.

Training Camps

Temporary Engineer Services for Training Camps have been carried out by the Engineer Services. Satisfactory arrangements have been made but it is not possible to arrange the same comforts for the troops that could be provided if training were on a larger scale and took place at permanent central camps.

Adjustment of War Claims Vote

The Sydenham Military Hospital at Kingston which had been temporarily handed over to the Department of S.C.R. was closed up by that department and the property handed back to the Defence Department, less certain buildings destroyed by fire during the period.

The provision of new offices for Headquarters, for a small military hospital, and for Ordnance Stores at Kingston, has for some time been a matter of great importance.

After a careful consideration of the whole situation at Kingston, it was decided that the Old Sydenham Hospital would, with certain alterations, provide excellent accommodation for the above mentioned purposes. The work was put in hand during the late fall and it is hoped that all necessary alterations will be complete early in 1924-25.

This is the only large work that has been undertaken during the year.

Naval Services

Minor work in fitting up quarters for the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve has been carried out under the supervision of the Engineer Services, funds being provided from the Naval Vote.

Cadet Services

Temporary Engineer Services required for Cadet Camps were carried out by the Engineer Services, funds being provided from the Vote for Cadet Services.

Work Carried Out in 1923-24

The following is a list of the more important work carried out in 1923-24 and chargeable to the Vote for Engineer Services and Works:—

Military District No. 1

London.—Wolseley Barracks, fitting up and renovation for accommodation for R.C.R.; provide gymnasium for R.C.R. Armouries, install new boilers.

Stratford.—Armouries, renew hot water boilers.

Military District No. 2

Toronto.—Stanley Barracks, external painting; complete lavatory; stables, replace swinging bales with partitions.

Oshawa.—Armoury, internal painting.

Hamilton.—New armouries, new roof.

Niagara Camp.—Cavalry lines, extension of drainage; horse lines.

Camp Borden.—Concrete bases for masts, etc., radio plant.

Military District No. 3

Kingston.—Tete du Pont, general repairs to brick stables; grading barrack square; heating "E" block. Calderwood House, repair roof. Fort Henry, repairs to magazine accommodation. Artillery Park, alterations to stables. Tete du Pont Barracks, repairs due to fire; repair electric wiring.

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Alexandria.—Regrade drill hall site, sow with grass seed, concrete entrances, etc.

Gananoque.—Repairs to walks at east and west ends of drill hall.

Renfrew.—Repairs to brickwork at gable ends.

Napanee.—Armoury, repairs to plumbing and shooting gallery.

Pembroke.—Armoury, provide guard to prevent ice and snow sliding off roof.

Peterborough.—Armoury, repairs to roof.

Military District No. 4

Point-aux-Trembles.—Renew platform and overhead shelter.

St. John's.—The Barracks, levelling, draining, etc., drill area; paint interior and exterior of stables.

Montreal.—Craig Street Drill Hall, alterations and interior renovations; repair floor in main hall; renew eaves gutters and conductor pipe; white-washing interior walls, painting, etc. Armoury, Les Carabiniers, roofing and plumbing work. Victoria Rifles of Canada Armoury, repair roof, brickwork, etc.

Sherbrooke.—Old Courthouse, painting new porch, etc.

Military District No. 5

Levis.—Provide accommodation for ten Rifle Associations. Repair road from St. George street to No. 2 Fort.

Quebec.—St. Louis Barracks, shed for Engineer Stores. Shell Factory, new floor, tool room skylight; remove smoke stack.

Military District No. 6

Halifax.—Citadel. R.C.A.S.C. Stables, repair drains and roadway. Cambridge Library, enlarge furnace room. Sackville Married Quarters, repair roof. R.A. Park, R.C.A. and R.C.E. Officers' Mess, repair damage by fire. Repair road from Sackville street to Citadel gate. Military Hospital, fit up vacant ward for use as medical store. H.M. Gun Wharf, "A" store, renew slating; take down and rebuild chimney; machine shop, repair damage by fire. Armoury, main floor, renew in part. Sandwich F.C. Post, renew wire fencing around P.F. Cell and F.C. Post. Portuguese Cove and Devil's Island, datum posts for range finding instruments. Engineer Yard, repairs to wharf. Brunswick street, paving in front of military property. Cunard street, paving in front of military property. Queen street, paving west end "E" side and south end "E" side. Fort McNab, construct mobilization shelter; Master Gunners' Quarters, install new furnace. Ives Point Battery, erect new building, baths, wash house and flush closets; repairs to roof in 12-pounder magazine. Fort Ogilvie, install heating system in equipment room.

Military District No. 7

Sussex.—Rifle range, repair stop butt.

Woodstock.—Armoury, new heating plant.

St. John.—Armoury, repairs to roof.

Sussex Camp.—Clearing, ploughing and seeding grounds; construct and move cook houses, etc.; damage by flood.

Military District No. 10

Winnipeg.—St. Charles Rifle Range, repairs to caretaker's cottage; competitors' huts. Main Street Armouries, external painting. Fort Osborne Barracks, Station Hospital, linoleum.

Brandon.—Rifle Range, repairs to caretaker's cottage.

Camp Hughes.—Temporary repairs to Ordnance Equipment Building.

Military District No. 11

Esquimalt.—Work Point Barracks, renew floors in barrack rooms; married quarters, build nine doorways; hospital, install heating plant; officers' rms. and qrs., kalsomine where required; improve playing and parade grounds; hospital, electric light wiring. Provide additional ordnance accommodation by conversion four naval coal sheds. Additional ordnance accommodation as above.

New Westminster.—General repairs to drill hall.

Military District No. 12

Moosomin.—Armoury, new roof covering.

Maple Creek.—Armoury, new roof covering.

Military District No. 13

Calgary.—Sarcee Camp, reshingle roof of men's mess building, Artillery mess and hospital building (contract to Baird Construction Co., Ltd.). Sarcee Indian Reserve, clearing brush from artillery ranges.

The following is a list of Military properties disposed of during the fiscal year 1923-24:—

Military Properties sold or transferred to other Departments

Bearsville, Ont.—Old Drill hall and site sold to the municipality of Leeds and Lansdowne for \$400 under authority of Order in Council dated July 30, 1923.

Burlington Heights, Ont.—Old military cemetery transferred to the Department of the Interior under authority of Order in Council dated July 16, 1923.

Campbellville, Ont.—Old drill hall sold for \$205; site transferred back to the original donor, Mr. Felix Devlin, under authority of Order in Council dated October 19, 1923.

Oshawa, Ont.—Drill hall site—a strip containing 240 square feet—sold for \$420 under authority of Order in Council dated November 25, 1923.

Kingston, Ont.—Part of Sydenham Hospital site sold to T. A. McGinnis for \$10,000 under authority of Order in Council dated December 12, 1923.

Kingston, Ont.—Old Shoal Tower and water lot fronting on Market Battery transferred to the Department of the Interior under authority of Order in Council dated January 18, 1924.

Cobourg, Ont.—Old armoury site conveyed to the town of Cobourg under authority of Order in Council dated October 19, 1923.

Prescott, Ont.—Fort Wellington and site transferred to the Department of the Interior under authority of Order in Council dated April 19, 1923.

Montreal, P.Q.—McGill University drill hall site reconveyed to the donors under authority of Order in Council dated October 14, 1923.

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Three Rivers, P.Q.—Rifle range site—a right of way for an electric power line—was sold to the Shawinigan Water and Power Company for \$300 under authority of Order in Council dated August 17, 1923.

Quebec, P.Q.—A strip of the Citadel Glacis, containing 1,185 square feet, was sold to Mr. J. R. Strang for \$1,500 under authority of Order in Council dated December 30, 1922.

Levis, P.Q.—A part of the Levis Military Reserve, containing 6.95 acres transferred to the Department of the Interior for sale, under authority of Order in Council dated December 19, 1922.

Shelburne, N.S.—Nine former Military reserves, containing about 1,500 acres, transferred to the Department of the Interior for disposal. Authority—Order in Council dated May 26, 1923.

Yarmouth, N.S.—Cape Forchu Military reserve containing 8.9 acres transferred to the Department of the Interior for disposal. Authority—Order in Council dated May 18, 1923.

St. John, N.B.—Old Martello Tower, Blockhouse and site, containing about 5 acres, transferred to the Department of the Interior. Authority—Order in Council dated June 30, 1923.

New Westminster, B.C.—Rifle Range site, containing 130.4 acres, transferred to the Department of the Interior for sale. Authority—Order in Council dated June 23, 1923.

St. Johns, P.Q.—2.3 acres from the south side sold to A. E. Brunet for \$375 under authority of Order in Council dated January 30, 1924.

St. Johns, P.Q.—About 750 square feet transferred to the Department of the Interior as a site for a tablet by Order in Council, P.C. 461, dated March 26, 1924.

Truro, N.S.—Rifle Range—about 5 acres to the southwest of the Canadian National Railways transferred to the Department of Indian Affairs by Order in Council P.C. 486 dated March 26, 1924.

Sarnia, Ont.—Rifle Range—property rights formerly allowed by the Department of the Interior now abandoned.

List of Military properties acquired during 1923-24

Nil.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1923-24

The Accounts Branches of the Militia, Naval and Air Services were amalgamated as from April 1, 1923, the merging of the different accounting systems having been successfully effected since that date. Following the amalgamation, the Staff of the Accounts Branch at Ottawa was reduced by sixteen employees, or 17 per cent. There has been no change indicated either in procedure or personnel in respect of the work performed by employees of the Branch outside of Ottawa.

The expenditure and revenue statements, and the remarks contained in this report relate only to Militia and Air Services, the Naval expenditure being dealt with in the report of the Naval Service.

The expenditure for Militia Services during the fiscal year 1923-24 was practically the same as for the previous year. That for Adjustment of War Claims, however, was much lower than for 1922-23, due largely to the fact that payment of an account for £375,000, representing interest claimed by the British Shipping Liquidation, was withheld pending settlement of several outstanding accounts due Canada by the Imperial Government. There was also quite a substantial reduction in the expenditure in respect of belated claims for Separation Allowance and War Service Gratuity and for medals purchased.

The Air Service expenditure for 1923-24 shows an increase of \$244,195 over 1922-23, which is due to the appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase of new air-craft and equipment.

Following are comparative tables of expenditure, refunds and revenue for the fiscal years 1922-23 and 1923-24. Civil Government is not included in either case, it being shown in Statement No. 3, Appendix "A."

EXPENDITURES—MILITIA AND AIR SERVICES

	Militia Votes	Air Votes	Adjust- ment of War claims	Imperial War Graves	Patrol- ling Memorials	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1922-23.....	9,797,408	1,004,983	4,279,236	378,442	174,945	15,635,014
1923-24.....	9,675,341	1,249,178	678,320	371,785	108,773	12,083,397
Decrease.....	122,067		3,600,916	6,657	66,172	3,551,617
Increase.....		244,195				

CREDITS—REFUNDS AND REVENUE—MILITIA AND AIR SERVICES

Revenue			Refunds			Total
	Militia Services	Air Services	Militia Votes	Demobiliz- ation and Adjust- ment of War Claims	Air Votes	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1922-23.....	466,714	27,092	293,045	1,281,335	311,170	2,379,356
1923-24.....	296,784	11,532	400,087	106,890	261,273	1,136,566
Decrease.....	169,930	15,560		1,174,445	49,897	1,242,790
Increase.....			167,042			

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The following statements of expenditure and revenue will be found in Appendix "A."

- (1) Appropriation Accounts 1923-24.
- (2) Revenue 1923-24.
- (3) Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for ten years, 1914-15 to 1923-24.
- (4) Expenditure on account of Adjustment of War Claims 1923-24.

Transport and Freight Claims

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-one transportation accounts were audited and paid during the fiscal year under review; the amount outstanding March 31, 1924, being \$11,905.82.

Reductions made in accounts paid during the year, resulted in a saving of \$9,681.34.

Settlement of the following was effected—

8 claims for loss and damage to shipments.....	\$ 2,767 96
57 applications for refund of unused portion of tickets.....	1,103 56

Recoverable Accounts

Recoveries were effected during the past year of moneys expended on behalf of the Imperial Government and Canadian Government departments. Some of the accounts previously rendered the Imperial Government are still the subject of audit observations entailing considerable research and correspondence.

The accounts of Canadian Battlefields Memorials and Imperial War Graves Commission (Canadian Agency) are dealt with by this section, together with many other miscellaneous recoverable accounts affecting the Militia, Naval and Air Services.

Recoveries effected in the fiscal year 1923-24 were:—

British Government—	
Recovered by cash.....	\$ 428,803 36
Other Government Departments—	
Recovered by cash or transfer warrants through the Finance Department.....	199,631 73

Surplus Stores

There was a decided decrease in the value of surplus stores sold during the year 1923-24, the amount collected and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General being \$31,070.02, as compared with \$122,542 for the previous year.

Costs and Statistics

As intimated in last year's report, a system to produce costs and statistics in respect of Non-Permanent Active Militia training was developed during the year under review.

The purpose of this work is (1) to provide the Chief of Staff with financial and other data to assist in the administration of the training programme, and (2) to provide information for the use of the department generally.

The various training schemes are controlled by allotments made to each Military District while allotments for general training expense are controlled at Headquarters.

District Commanders were assisted in effecting a current control of their allotments by monthly statements from Headquarters showing disbursements made from all sources.

A complete analysis of all training expenses was carried out, the following data being produced,—

For each District's troops and each scheme of training:—

1. Numbers trained by units.
2. Cost analysis of direct expense.
3. Cost analysis of general expense.

The results of the first year's work have proved satisfactory and beneficial to all concerned.

A comprehensive Cost and Statistical Record is also maintained in connection with the Royal Canadian Air Force, reflecting value of assets, operational costs, number of men days, number of flights, flight mileage, flying time, consumption of gasoline and oil, rations issued, etc.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

Submitted herewith are reports relative to (1) Civilian Employees, (2) Printing and Stationery, and (3) Correspondence Registry Office.

(1) CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

During the fiscal year certain questions relating to allotment of duties and organization have been dealt with in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission. It has been found that the tentative organizations created for the Accounts Branch, and the Naval Service Branch, were inadequate, and in other respects unsatisfactory. The Civil Service Commission is now (March 31, 1924) engaged on the work of reorganizing these branches, and it is expected that in the near future they will be placed on a more satisfactory basis.

A further reduction has been made during the year in the civilian personnel of the department. A number of employees, both permanent and temporary, have been retired and laid off and their positions abolished.

The statement given below shows the number of civilian employees in the Department of National Defence (permanent and temporary) at Ottawa, and the amount paid in salaries on April 1, 1923, and on March 31, 1924.

	Employees at Ottawa		Total Amount of Salaries	
	April 1, 1923	March 31, 1924	April 1, 1923	March 31, 1924
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Permanent.....	433	405	57,247 65	52,423 56
Temporary.....	275	86	23,349 97	8,713 73
	708	491	80,597 62	61,137 29

The figures given above as of April 1, 1923, are greater than those shown in the annual report for the fiscal year 1922-23 as of March 31, 1923. This difference is due to the fact that the Naval Service and Air Force employees, who were brought within the Department of National Defence upon amalgamation, were only taken into the records of that department with effect from the beginning of the new fiscal year, i.e., April 1, 1923.

(2) PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Statistical statement showing work performed and expenditure:—

	1922-23	1923-24	Increase or Decrease
Printing requisitions issued.....	530	653	*123
Stationery requisitions issued.....	1,607	2,364	*757
Records of sales of military books.....	\$ 1,595 14	\$ 1,438 80	\$ †156 34
Expenditure for printing.....	37,098 17	46,414 04	*9,315 87
Expenditure for stationery.....	39,183 21	20,874 23	†18,308 98
Express and freight.....	4,795 40	4,034 03	†761 37

*Increase. †Decrease.

(3) CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRY

Statistical report on the work of the Central Correspondence Registry for the year ending March 31, 1924.

	1922-23	1923-24	Increase or Decrease
Files charged-out.....	275,080	318,539	43,459 (Inc.)
Incoming files recorded.....	303,475	367,957	64,482 (Inc.)
Files transferred to Daly Building.....	23,742	Work completed	
Loose papers received.....	171,975	171,636	339 (Dec.)
Files created.....	12,249	8,153	4,096 (Dec.)
Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branch files combined.....	5,528	619	Work com- pleted
Total files handled.....	792,049	866,904	

Staff—April 1, 1922.....	46	April 1, 1923.....	47
March 31, 1923.....	37	March 31, 1924.....	46

The apparent increase in the staff as of April 1, 1923, as against March 31, 1923, is accounted for by the fact that up to the latter date only the Militia and Air Service Staffs were included. On April 1, 1923, the Naval Service Staff (brought in as a result of the amalgamation) was added.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL

Under the terms of the National Defence Act, 1922, the Judge Advocate-General's office ceased to be a directorate in the Branch of the Adjutant-General, and from January 1, 1923, the Judge Advocate-General became responsible to the deputy minister.

Thirty-three courts-martial were held in Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, all of such courts-martial being district. This is a decrease of sixteen compared with the preceding year, and, generally speaking, the offences were not of a serious nature. This is indicative of the continued improvement in the discipline of the Permanent Force.

The proceedings of these courts-martial indicate a substantial improvement in the knowledge of military law possessed by the officers sitting on the courts in question. It is extremely desirable, however, that a thorough knowledge of military law and the provisions of the King's Regulations relative to discipline should be possessed by all officers, and it is pointed out in this connection that the various proceedings of courts-martial and courts of enquiry which have come before the Judge Advocate-General for review indicate that there is still considerable room for improvement.

As stated in the report for the preceding year, on the creation of the Department of National Defence the Judge Advocate-General now performs similar duties in relation to the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force as he formerly did in relation to the Canadian Militia. During the period under review the King's Regulations and Orders for the Royal Canadian Air Force were prepared by that officer, and have now gone into effect.

During the period under review two amendments were made to the Militia Pension Act, one dealing with the suspension, and, in certain instances, the continuance of the pension when the pensioner is employed in the public service of Canada, and the other restoring the period of service required to establish eligibility for pension to twenty years, as it was prior to the amendment of 1919 which reduced such period to one of ten years. Both these amending Acts were prepared by the Judge Advocate-General.

The Judge Advocate-General has been a member of various departmental committees, and his duties have been increased as a result.

Owing to the Crown's title to considerable property under the control of the department being disputed, certain litigation has ensued. It has been the Judge Advocate-General's duty to prepare the necessary material in collaboration with the Department of Justice, and it is hoped that such litigation will effectually settle a number of points which have been a matter of long standing dispute.

With a view to minimizing as much as possible the number of cases of deficiencies in clothing and equipment on charge to Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, proceedings have been instituted through the Department of Justice against the officers whom the Department considers financially responsible. The preparation of these cases and the necessary reference to the Department of Justice have been dealt with by the Judge Advocate-General.

All important reports to Privy Council have either been prepared by him, or submitted for his consideration, and, in addition, he is responsible for the drafting of certain orders and regulations.

As a member of the Pensions and Claims Board, administering the Militia Pension Act, the Judge Advocate-General has prepared numerous opinions and memoranda on matters affecting pensions.

A system for simplifying the procedure followed in the issuing of orders and regulations was put forward by the Judge Advocate-General, and has now been approved and put into effect.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS

During the fiscal year under review the functions of the Contracts Branch remained the same as in the preceding year. The duties of the branch include the purchase of all supplies of whatever nature required by the Militia, Naval and Air Services; the execution and supervision of contracts for the performance of services as distinguished from purchases, and the inspection of the supplies delivered on contract.

The purchases included all those required during the fiscal year, and consisted of all the provisions, medical supplies, fuel and forage for the Royal Military College, the Dominion Arsenal, the Permanent Militia, Air and Naval Forces, and the Camps of Instruction; uniform clothing of many patterns; furniture; field equipment of various kinds; guns, and gun carriages; automobiles, trucks, and other military vehicles; small arm ammunition; paints, varnishes and oils, ironmongery; electrical equipment; telegraph and wireless apparatus; armament and torpedo stores; boats, aircraft and flying equipment; and a very wide variety of other stores such as are necessary for the use of the Militia, Naval, and Air Services.

During the year contracts were made for electric lighting; snow cleaning; laundry, washing and dry cleaning; cartage; conservancy and scavenging; repairing motor cars, trucks, steamers, lighters and motor boats, at different centres throughout the Dominion, and for various other services incidental to the proper maintenance of the Permanent as well as the Non-Permanent Military, Naval, and Air Forces.

Considerable quantities of supplies were also purchased on behalf of ships of the Imperial Service, as well as to meet demands from Bermuda Dockyard.

In making contracts competitive tenders were invited in practically every instance.

The policy of purchasing supplies made in Canada out of Canadian material was continued, but when Canadian-made goods were not procurable preference was given to goods of British manufacture. Only in exceptional cases were contracts placed with firms in foreign countries, and when this was done it was because suitable substitutes were not available either in the home market or in Great Britain.

During the year the co-ordination of the work previously done in the Purchasing Sections of the Militia, Naval and Air Services prior to the amalgamation, was completed with the result that there is now a unified system of dealing with the many demands made on the branch and which, in case of emergency, can be readily expanded without disturbing the functions of the branch in any degree.

APPENDIX A

The following are statements for the fiscal year showing:—

- 1. Appropriation Accounts 1923-24.
- 2. Revenue 1923-24.
- 3. Comparative statement of expenditure and revenue, Militia and Air Services for the ten years 1914-15 to 1923-24.
- 4. Expenditure on account of Adjustment of War Claims, 1923-24.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts, 1923-24—Militia and Air Services

Appropriation	Amount of Grant	Expenditure	Grant unused	Grant exceeded	Remarks
<i>Militia Service</i>					
Allowances, Active Militia.....	100,000 00	91,018 18	8,981 82		
Annual Drill	1,078,000 00	980,709 82	77,490 17		
Cadet Services	450,000 00	450,000 00			
Clothing and Necrosities ..	500,000 00	294,576 57	5,743 43		
Contingencies..	25,000 00	21,957 08	2,72 92		
Customs Duties	12,000 00	9,758 36	2,241 64		
Departmental Library	2,000 00	1,818 17	181 83		
Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay	9,000 00	7,622 86	1,377 14		
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec	390,000 00	380,997 02	2 98		
Engineer Services and Work	576,700 00	575,644 08	1,055 92		
Grants to Association and Bands	100,000 00	85,248 32	14,751 68		
Maintenance of Military Property.....	250,000 00	196,444 92	53,555 08		
Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc	66,000 00	56,422 96	9,577 01		
Pay of Staff.....	255,000 00	250,411 52	4,588 48		
Permanent Force.....	5,290,000 00	5,125,605 10	164,394 90		
Printing and Stationery	70,000 00	67,288 27	2,711 73		
Royal Military College	315,000 00	338,081 84	6,918 16		
Salaries and Wages.	260,000 00	246,605 63	13,394 37		
Schools of Instruction	115,000 00	90,379 93	24,620 07		
Topographic Survey ..	45,000 00	43,390 36	1,600 64		
Training Areas.....	5,000 00	2,097 75	2,902 25		
Transport and Freight	185,000 00	180,705 08	4,293 91		
Warlike Stores.....	160,000 00	159,827 05	172 95		
	10,068,700 00	9,668,070 89	400,629 11		

The training of the Non-Permanent Active Militia was interrupted through withdrawal of instructional detachments of Permanent Force troops from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba to Cape Breton in aid of the Civil Power.

Due to the calling out of Permanent Force troops in aid of the Civil Power in Cape Breton, certain expenses ordinarily paid from Permanent Force Vote were charged to "Aid to Civil Power".
Schools of Instruction were interrupted due to calling out of Permanent Force troops in aid of the Civil Power in Cape Breton Strike.

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Special Votes Imperial War Graves Commission (Canada's Proportion) Vote No. 344 Canadian Battlefields Memorials Vote No. 351 Civil Pensions, Vote No. 110 Compassionate Grant to J. Dy- mond, Vote No. 106 Compassionate Grant to P. McKnight, Vote No. 107 Compassionate Grant to W. Rogers, Vote No. 108 Compassionate Grant to Miss H. M. May, Vote No. 109 Compassionate Grant to C. Peachy Vote No. 47 Award to Major H. R. Northover, Vote No. 169 Total Militia Votes Adjustment of War Claims (Militia)	573,780 00	371,784 78	201,995 22	
	200,000 00	108,773 18	91,226 82	
	1,115 42	1,115 42		
	27 00	27 00		
	500 00	500 00		
	500 00	500 00		
	94 67	94 67		
	33 00	33 00		
	5,000 00	5,000 00		
	10,849,750 00	10,155,898 94	693,851 15	
Air Service Operation, Maintenance, etc., vote 111 New Flying Equipment, Vote 115 Total Air Votes	4,000,000 00	678,320 16	3,321,679 84	
	1,000,000 00	999,390 07	609 93	
	250,000 00	249,787 98	212 02	
	1,250,000 00	1,249,178 05	821 95	

(A large proportion of the amount estimated for was in con-
nection with Imperial Government accounts which have
not been paid and will probably be covered by reciprocal
adjustments.)

Paid by Statute	
Miscellaneous Gratuities, C.S. Act 1918	\$ 1,685 53
Retirement Act 1920	11,372 50
Aid to Civil Power	86,614 92
Total	\$ 99,672 95

Note—For Naval Expenditure see separate report of Naval Service.

STATEMENT No. 2.—Revenue, 1923-24.

<i>Militia Services—</i>		
Advertisements.....	\$	15 00
Barrack damages.....		128 71
Rents of military property.....		18,819 85
Sales of ammunition stores and clothing.....		390 86
Sales of books and maps.....		2,385 04
Sales of cast horses.....		3,980 25
Sales of medals and ribbons (lost and replaced)..		17 04
Sales of condemned stores and scrap.....		59,694 20
Sales of Govt. property (old buildings, etc.)...		4,257 11
Discharges by purchase.....		6,090 00
Refunds for prev. years expenditure.....		8,799 56
Sundries.....		11 53
		<hr/>
	\$	104,589 15
Pensions Act, 1901 deductions.....		124,654 11
Royal Mil. College—Cadet fees and supplies.....		66,105 09
		<hr/>
		295,348 35
Prem. dis. and exchange.....		1,319 06
Fines and forfeitures.....		81 22
Railway subsidies.....		35 57
		<hr/>
	\$	296,784 20
 <i>Air Services—</i>		
Air worthiness.....		70 00
Registration fees.....		120 00
Air harbour licenses.....		80 00
Pilots certificates.....		2 00
		<hr/>
		272 00
Rents.....		1,018 65
Miscellaneous (Refunds prev. years expenditure and sundry sales).....		10,195 91
		<hr/>
		11,486 56
Premium dis. and exchange.....		45 39
		<hr/>
	\$	11,531 95

NOTE.—For Naval Revenue see separate report of Naval Service.

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STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue, Militia and Air Services, for the Ten years 1914-15 to 1923-24

Expenditure	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
<i>Militia Services—</i>										
Allowances, Non-Permanent Active Militia	\$ 66,513	\$ 68,643	\$ 45,573	\$ 70,794	\$ 51,283	\$ 91,214	\$ 75,418	\$ 119,362	\$ 98,507	\$ 91,018
Annual Drill	1,875,944					34,059	481,027	1,159,712	960,529	980,510
Cadet Services	327,679	84,972	80,311	90,771	68,770	74,414	230,288	409,348	336,933	450,000
Clothing and Necessaries	510,810		39,191				31,411	264,339	337,056	294,257
Contingencies, including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes										
Customs Dues	36,557	31,670	23,214	16,314	5,338	8,762	38,461	38,791	37,609	24,927
Departmental Library	115,791	26,001	68,780	2,212			19,788	29,735	24,831	9,758
Dominion Arsenals	1,113	985	641	615	1,043	974	846	1,390	888	1,818
Engineer Services	265,262	299,678	29,924	364,529	304,144	319,486	637,423	632,608	395,128	397,620
Grants to Associations and Bands	1,111,196	690,755	396,895	10,258	2,549	27,328	575,518	628,785	555,195	575,614
Maintenance of Military Properties	73,605	47,878	7,981	10,258			64,536	85,018	91,882	85,248
Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory)	209,231	175,053	164,166	173,344	101,352	120,962	221,017	199,990	233,431	196,445
Pay of Headquarters Staff	15,161	18,450	18,290	18,152	18,010	18,010				
Pay of Division and District Staffs	72,050	74,956	84,766	93,998	103,154	127,844	292,831	254,405	253,188	250,412
Permanent Force Pay, Provisions and Supplies	107,410	109,241	123,536	112,397	113,693	161,599				
Printing and Stationery	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,396,183	2,297,228	1,947,304	3,088,691	5,705,736	5,882,938	5,425,105	5,125,605
Royal Military College	69,880	70,000	70,000	69,871	61,667	52,391	75,206	100,480	62,655	67,288
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees	153,987	135,685	147,576	162,293	201,885	219,160	321,309	351,969	315,957	338,082
Schools of Instruction	243,936	232,797	205,801	232,913	210,066	197,459	291,741	225,677	226,565	246,606
Topographic Survey	164,669	178,898	81,384	7,899		40,522	21,958	112,869	67,628	90,380
Transport and Freight	35,038	25,440	31,274	31,406	31,082		45,125	39,956	42,330	43,399
Warlike Stores	208,774	60,567	43,923	41,306	16,698	24,854	315,443	199,815	168,247	180,706
Training Areas	496,867	233,085	15,753	68,538		5,041	361,303	199,376	94,022	159,827
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons, and Equipment generally, excepting Saddlery, Harness and Clothing	234,592		224,623		4,643		10,612	2,360	2,134	2,098
Saddlery and Harness	593,167	4,084	57,504	6,058	9,752	1,278	69,597			
Clothing—Reserve Stock and Outfitting new units	146,066							74,987	60,000	56,423
Ross Rifles, Spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection	219,077									
Lands and construction of new Rifle Ranges	478,543									
	29,216									
Total Expenditure Militia Appropriations	9,976,627	4,685,086	4,357,289	3,871,226	3,252,433	4,614,048	9,886,624	11,013,910	9,795,824	9,668,071
<i>Miscellaneous Appropriations</i>										
War, Demobilization and Adjustment of War Claims	53,176,614	160,433,416	298,291,031	316,669,785	377,120,138	323,360,987	16,229,764	7,916,360	4,273,445	678,320
Canadian Battlefields Memorials						7,797	164,756	137,421	180,736	108,773

1914-15 to 1923-24—Concluded

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REVENUE										
MILITIA SERVICES —										
Militia Revenue,	64,831	192,300	90,161	18,228	35,955	87,807	86,815	141,012	283,372	105,944
Casual Revenue,	1,625	41,318	11,949	2,072	3,795	53,599	70,107	67,315	61,999	66,105
Royal Military College,	32,047	35,142	41,616	39,177	51,428	47,979	120,387	112,412	121,244	124,654
Pension Act 1901,	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,877	23,841	5,375			100	81
Fines and Forfeitures,										
Total Revenue Militia Services,	125,785	292,273	169,251	86,354	118,019	194,820	277,409	320,730	466,715	296,784
AIR SERVICES —										
Pilots Certificates,						46	78	21	8	2
Air Harbour Licenses,							350	90	40	80
Air Worthiness and Registration,							730	140	205	190
Rentals,							842	4,817	2,299	1,019
Casual Revenue,							4,657	30,673	24,517	10,195
Premiums, Discount and Exchange,							43	23	4	45
Total Revenue Air Services,						46	6,700	35,764	27,073	11,532

STATEMENT No. 4.—Adjustment of War Claims

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1924

Particulars	Amount	
	\$	c.
Pay and Allowances (including subsistence, rations and Assigned Pay)	158,480	90
Separation Allowance	39,285	30
War Service Gratuity	115,173	22
Engineer services and works	9,563	97
Ordnance services	127,669	33
Medical and dental services	1,130	52
Travelling and transport (ocean)	86,587	00
Travelling and transport (land)	42,510	01
Pay of civil employees	46,560	59
Rent, water, fuel and light	12,944	78
Telegrams, telephones (including rentals) cablegrams and postage	5,637	04
Printing and stationery	2,821	75
Funeral expenses	1,104	00
Grants to N.P. Active Militia on re-organization	1,000	00
War trophies	513	70
Historical section	31	50
Medals	2,115	79
Compensation for damages to property, loss of kit, etc.	1,450	00
Advertising	26	30
Legal expenses	1,113	94
Soldiers' dependents—transportation	2,404	68
Canadian War Graves	17,393	37
Conservancy and contingencies	2,802	47
Total for year	\$ 678,320	16
Expenditure prior to 1st April, 1923, for war services	1,557,652,276	00
	\$ 1,558,330,596	16

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APPENDIX B

The following are statements for the fiscal year showing:—

1. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various Districts.
2. Statement of expenditure by stations on account of pay and allowances of the Permanent Force.
3. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force.
4. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by stations.
5. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of non-commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Force.
6. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of non-commissioned officers and men in the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by stations.

STATEMENT No. 1—ALLOWANCES PAID TO NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA IN THE VARIOUS MILITARY DISTRICTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1923-24

Military District	Command Pay and Drill Instruction	Care of Arms	Postage and Stationery	Signallers, Gratuities, Bonuses, Musketry Prizes and Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
No. 1.....	*18 71				*18 71
" 2.....	6,231 30	2,134 94	788 00	519 00	9,673 24
" 3.....	10,304 80	3,933 82	1,518 50	1,471 30	17,228 42
" 4.....	5,529 85	2,558 00	884 50	1,987 45	10,959 80
" 5.....	6,480 91	1,976 85	987 00	320 50	9,765 26
" 6.....	3,290 98	2,859 30	564 10	905 00	7,619 38
" 7.....	3,883 54	1,971 29	650 97	687 05	7,192 85
" 10.....	2,184 95	524 25	419 00	391 50	3,519 70
" 11.....	3,315 65	1,705 17	699 63	976 55	6,697 00
" 12.....	3,359 60	1,310 00	630 00	784 00	6,083 60
" 13.....	3,449 68	2,201 50	797 52	841 27	7,289 97
" 13.....	2,642 35	1,440 00	614 50	273 40	4,970 25
Total.....	50,692 32	22,615 12	8,553 72	9,157 02	91,018 18

*Paid by Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT No. 2—SHOWING EXPENDITURE BY STATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1923-24

Station	Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1923	Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1924	Pay and Allowances, Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	Total Pay and Allowances
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
London, Ont.....	209	198	81,680 14	163,421 26	245,101 40
Toronto, Ont.....	420	441	206,258 46	314,676 15	520,934 61
Kingston, Ont.....	364	369	191,260 84	269,199 59	460,460 43
Ottawa, Ont.....	306	329	208,369 86	272,414 97	580,784 83
Montreal, Que.....	273	271	117,636 57	203,128 91	320,765 48
Quebec, Que.....	304	288	100,753 34	245,316 89	346,070 23
Halifax, N.S.....	527	526	256,202 28	366,249 78	622,452 16
St. John, N.B.....	50	52	40,230 23	40,490 82	80,721 05
Winnipeg, Man.....	486	502	197,429 88	338,397 73	535,827 61
Victoria, B.C.....	280	267	158,086 97	199,641 98	357,728 95
Regina, Sask.....	44	49	34,865 69	41,394 01	76,259 70
Calgary, Alberta.....	156	158	80,222 31	126,845 98	207,068 29
Total.....	3,419	3,450	1,772,996 67	2,581,178 07	4,354,174 74

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES, OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1924

Details of Expenditure at Each Station

Station	Pay and Allowances				Total Allowances		Credits to Public and Refunds		Net Expenditure Amount Paid	
	Pay	Quarters		Ration	Other		Dependents	Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	
	\$	\$	cts.	\$	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Toronto, Ont.	64,211 08	3,599 15		5,651 80			8,184 78	17,139 06	81,680 14	81,680 14
Toronto, Ont.	156,608 21	12,651 81		15,286 86		3 50	21,721 41	49,663 58	206,271 92	206,258 46
Kitchener, Ont.	143,139 15	12,818 20		15,419 33		11 15	20,383 50	48,632 18	191,771 33	191,260 81
Ottawa, Ont.	290,500 39	23,735 50		21,652 10	1,412 80	31,338 25	31,338 25	78,118 65	308,639 04	298,369 86
Montreal, Que.	91,452 56	6,665 25		8,266 06		9 15	11,731 18	26,671 02	118,124 17	117,636 57
Quebec, P.Q.	81,105 66	1,689 41		7,485 00		210 70	19,313 14	19,698 28	100,805 94	100,753 34
Halifax, N.S.	194,536 17	13,800 51		20,479 01		49 75	27,453 65	61,782 98	256,379 15	256,292 38
St. John, N.B.	29,877 35	2,457 60		3,187 98			4,722 40	10,367 98	30,245 33	30,230 23
Windsor, Man.	159,259 31	6,454 21		13,023 10		7 05	19,212 66	38,697 02	197,956 36	197,429 88
Victoria, B.C.	119,666 47	8,896 25		12,308 71		6 15	17,258 46	38,469 57	158,136 04	158,086 97
Regina, Sask.	25,403 41	2,544 29		2,670 42			4,275 16	9,190 17	34,893 58	34,865 69
Calgary, Alberta	60,080 51	6,247 48		5,701 83			8,198 30	29,147 61	80,228 13	80,222 31
Total	1,355,930 45	101,560 00		131,135 26	1,710 25		184,793 19	419,198 70	1,775,129 15	1,772,996 67

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE PERMANENT ARMY MILITIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1924

Table showing the Expenditure on Account of Pay and Allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia for the Year Ending March 31, 1924

Description of Expenditure	Total		Amount		Total	Total	Credit	Net
	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	155,364	4	155,364	4	155,364	4	155,364	4
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	411,829	9	411,829	9	411,829	9	411,829	9
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	162,349	5	162,349	5	162,349	5	162,349	5
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	195,944	4	195,944	4	195,944	4	195,944	4
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	131,291	1	131,291	1	131,291	1	131,291	1
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	223,831	6	223,831	6	223,831	6	223,831	6
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	141,711	3	141,711	3	141,711	3	141,711	3
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	115,328	19	115,328	19	115,328	19	115,328	19
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	168,602	19	168,602	19	168,602	19	168,602	19
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	60,134	5	60,134	5	60,134	5	60,134	5
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	1,975	10	1,975	10	1,975	10	1,975	10
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	252,450	19	252,450	19	252,450	19	252,450	19
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	5,095	1	5,095	1	5,095	1	5,095	1
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	4,091	9	4,091	9	4,091	9	4,091	9
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	61,051	1	61,051	1	61,051	1	61,051	1
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	30,004	10	30,004	10	30,004	10	30,004	10
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	25,900	0	25,900	0	25,900	0	25,900	0
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	30,078	0	30,078	0	30,078	0	30,078	0
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	1,098	0	1,098	0	1,098	0	1,098	0
Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Army Militia	57,677	6	57,677	6	57,677	6	57,677	6
Total	2,067,866	13	2,067,866	13	2,067,866	13	2,067,866	13

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STATEMENT No. 6.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1924

Details of Expenditure at Each Station

Station.	Regimental Pay				Allowances				Total Pay and allowances	Credits to Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure Amount paid
	Quarters		Rations		Other		Dependent				
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
Levies, Ont.	128,563 88	6,950 30	14,085 00	43 05		15,145 70			164,759 65	1,399 67	163,421 26
Toronto, Ont.	254,707 12	16,335 30	25,620 56	183 76		21,895 21			418,661 89	3,955 74	314,706 15
Kitchener, Ont.	268,979 31	15,663 66	27,687 50	24 90		22,221 39			270,501 75	4,107 14	269,199 54
Orillia, Ont.	179,100 18	25,348 62	37,139 00	1 00		39,586 88			271,581 99	170 02	272,414 95
Montreal, Que.	165,633 56	9,458 75	16,024 50	4 50		14,450 15			294,954 47	1,845 56	293,128 91
Oshawa, Ont.	100,163 01	14,086 70	24,684 00	31 35		19,256 46			246,821 55	3,504 06	245,316 89
Hamilton, Ont.	307,603 35	9,805 55	21,487 00	46 99		30,254 40			308,407 19	2,357 41	306,249 77
St. John's, N. B.	26,789 78	3,411 05	5,614 50			4,588 49			49,001 33	110 51	49,401 22
Windsor, Mich.	236,357 61	9,893 50	17,341 50	74 84		22,442 56			241,001 13	7,663 42	238,535 73
Vancouver, B. C.	123,409 80	9,220 40	19,319 00	220 40		18,318 79			201,124 16	1,482 18	199,641 98
Regina, Sask.	27,551 10	3,588 25	5,805 50			4,073 38			41,448 24	24 23	41,394 01
Calgary, Alta.	68,856 81	8,198 45	11,893 50	49 79		9,441 00			128,556 57	1,532 39	126,845 95
Total	2,057,369 87	153,040 15	225,411 50	683 52		212,736 02			3,511,871 19	28,992 95	3,581,178 07

APPENDIX C

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC

EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees throughout the year was 245.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Appropriation and expenditure.
2. Statement of Moneys Received and Deposited to credit of Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Disbursements.
4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital Account.
6. Production Statement.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE, 1923-24

Total letter of credit.....	\$389,000 00	
Balance lapsed unexpended.....	3,692 66	
Gross expenditure at Quebec.....	\$ 385,307 34	
Gross expenditure at Ottawa.....	12,276 41	
		\$ 397,583 75
Less credits to current year's expenditure,		
Miscellaneous refunds.....	\$ 117 05	
Sale of 200,000 rds. .22" cartridges to Halifax Dockyards.....	1,700 00	
		\$ 1,817 05
Net expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, Vote.....		\$ 389,997 02
Net expenditure charged to Bonus Vote No. 435.....		3,763 72
Net expenditure charged to Customs Dues Vote.....		2,005 96
	\$ 395,766 70	\$ 395,766 70

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED TO CREDIT OF RECEIVER GENERAL, 1923-24

Petty cash.....	\$ 12 49	
Unused balance of travelling expenses	1 06	
Overpayment of sales tax.....	53 50	
Adjustment of Cost of Living Bonus.....	96 14	
Receipts from sale of 2,000 components, .303" cartridges, to Canadian Explosives, Limited.....		\$ 213 19
Credited to current year's expenditure.....	\$ 117 05	
Credited to casual revenue.....	96 14	
Credited to Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, Vote.....		\$ 62 55
Credited to Bonus Vote No. 435.....		42 30
Credited to casual revenue.....		96 14
	\$ 213 19	\$ 213 19

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS, 1923-24

Wages.....	\$209,829 70	
Salaries.....	48,412 12	
Other materials, including oils, hardware, castings, acids, factory and chemical supplies.....	32,963 05	
Fuel.....	24,085 03	
Copper.....	23,828 71	
Lead.....	9,317 07	
Cordite.....	7,713 00	
Power and light.....	6,130 22	
Lumber.....	5,375 59	
New machinery.....	4,128 70	
Freight and transport (except cartage).....	3,624 69	
Cartage.....	3,243 74	
Tin.....	2,206 68	
Water.....	2,100 00	
Equipment.....	1,777 76	
Aluminum.....	1,770 00	
Steel.....	1,055 02	
Telegrams, telephones and postage.....	752 08	
Printing and stationery.....	634 86	
Travelling expenses.....	461 14	
Belting.....	157 25	
Miscellaneous.....	430 61	
		\$ 389,997 02
Customs dues.....		2,005 96
Cost of Living Bonus.....		3,763 72
		<u>\$ 395,766 70</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1924

	Assets	Liabilities
Material in stores.....\$	188,727 79	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods.....	184,270 82	
Lands.....	299,000 00	
Buildings.....	281,109 92	
Machinery.....	204,396 92	
Equipment, general.....	13,297 70	
Belting.....	1,073 70	
Gauges.....	7,500 00	
Tools, loose.....	40,689 37	
Office furniture and fixtures.....	1,889 26	
Accounts payable.....		\$ 2,522 16
Surplus, Department of National Defence.....		1,219,423 32
	<u>\$ 1,221,955 48</u>	<u>\$ 1,221,955 48</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1923-24

To Balance for Net Capital, April 1, 1923 -			
Buildings.....	\$ 299,000 00		
Machinery.....	249,788 88		
Belting.....	205,779 25		
Equipment, general.....	1,023 15		
Office furniture and fixtures.....	15,443 82		
Tools, loose.....	1,986 33		
Charges.....	39,714 94		
	7,500 00		
	\$ 820,255 87		
To Account for Depreciation in 1923-24 -			
On buildings.....	39,179 10		
On machinery.....	19,904 97		
On belting.....	2,283 75		
On equipment, general.....	8,731 13		
On office furniture and fixtures.....			
On tools, loose.....			
	70,098 95		
	\$ 890,354 82		
By Depreciation in 1923-24 -			
Buildings.....	\$ 39,179 10		
Machinery.....	19,904 97		
Belting.....	2,283 75		
Equipment, general.....	8,731 13		
Office furniture and fixtures.....			
Tools, loose.....			
	70,098 95		
	\$ 890,354 82		
By Transfer of Machinery -			
Two engines and two generators to Petawawa Camp.....			
By Balance Account for Net Capital, March 31, 1924 -			
Buildings.....	299,000 00		
Machinery.....	249,788 88		
Belting.....	205,779 25		
Equipment, general.....	1,023 15		
Office furniture and fixtures.....	15,443 82		
Tools, loose.....	1,986 33		
Charges.....	39,714 94		
	7,500 00		
	\$ 890,354 82		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND COSTS, 1923-24

	Production			Net Cost	Cost of Living Bonus		Per	Rate plus Cost of Living Bonus		Gross Cost	
	Quantity	Rate	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		
DELIVERIES OF FINISHED GOODS											
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. 1,000 rounds .303", in chargers.....	3,615	3	82	each	13,825	33	116	75	3	86	13,942 08
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. pistol, H. 9, Mark III.....	3,139	3	33	"	10,470	65	88	35	3	36	10,559 00
Boxes, projectile, Q.F. 12 and 14 pdr. H.E., Mk. I.L.....	357	8	48	"	3,155	88	26	64	8	92	3,182 52
Boxes, ammunition, .22" calibre.....	25	1	04	"	26	00	0	22	1	05	26 22
Cartridges, S.A. Ball .303" Mark VII.....	3,718,500	61	42	1,000	228,387	25	1,927	00	61	94	230,314 25
Cartridges, S.A. Ball .303", Mark VII, D.R.A.....	200,000	64	35	1,000	12,871	01	108	65	64	89	12,979 66
Cartridges, S.A. Blank, .303".....	500,000	33	88	1,000	16,942	36	143	00	34	17	17,085 36
Cartridges, S.A. Dumny, .303", Mark VII.....	1,000,000	42	50	1,000	42,501	79	358	90	42	86	42,860 69
*Cartridges, .22" Long Rifle.....	750,700	8	42	1,000	6,327	62	53	45	8	50	6,381 07
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, Revolver, .455".....	800,000	45	70	1,000	36,565	54	308	70	46	05	36,874 24
Cartridges, S.A. Blank, Revolver, .455".....	100,000	44	38	1,000	4,438	04	37	46	44	75	4,475 50
Cartridges, Q.F. Blank, 12-pr. 12-cwt., Filled, Mark II., with Primer	606	4	42	each	2,682	54	22	67	4	46	2,705 21
Cartridges, Filled, B.L. or B.L.C., 15-pr. 1 lb. 4 oz. Blank.....	6,009	0	64	"	3,871	20	32	68	0	65	3,903 88
Cartridges, Q.F. 12-pr. 12-cwt. Filled, 2 lb. Cordite Size 11, with adapter, Mark III.....	2,134	9	21	"	19,664	39	166	00	9	29	19,830 39
Chargers, Cartridge, .303", Mark III.....	98,500	19	47	1,000	1,916	90	16	18	19	63	1,933 08
Discs, Marking, Butt, (Brass).....	5,200	32	68	1,000	169	98	1	43	32	96	171 41
Shells, Q.F. Filled, H.E. 12 and 14 pdr. Mark V.....	2,134	14	09	each	30,066	16	253	80	14	21	30,319 96
REPAIRS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES											
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. .303". 1,000 rounds, in chargers No. 1.....	1,803	1	68	"	3,040	89	25	67	1	70	3,066 56
Boxes, ammunition, S.A., G.S.....	371	0	91	"	338	16	2	85	0	92	341 41
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 12-pr. 12-cwt.....	277	5	38	"	1,489	65	12	57	5	42	1,502 22
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303".....	43,242	1	53	1,000	66	13	0	55	1	54	66 68
Cases, Powder, Metal-lined.....	70	2	07	each	145	45	1	22	2	10	146 67
Chargers, Cartridge, .303", gauging, reblacking and rectifying.....	54,440	12	38	1,000	673	98	5	69	12	48	679 67
Miscellaneous Services for Chief Inspector of Ammunition.....					1,986	79	16	76			2,003 55
Miscellaneous repairs for D.O.O., M.D. No. 5, (vehicles, etc.).....					3,299	37	27	75			3,327 12
Crating and packing machinery for Petawawa Camp.....					1,040	27	8	78			1,049 05
					445,963	33	3,763	72			449,727 05

*Exclusive of 200,000 rounds manufactured for Halifax Dockyards, for which Expenditure Account is credited (See Statement No. 1).

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

RECONCILIATION STATEMENT, 1923-24

Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1923.....	\$ 212,690 55	
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1923.....	234,041 95	
Value of capital assets, March 31, 1923.....	820,258 87	
Net expenditure, 1923-24.....	395,766 70	
Additions and renewals by engineers, M.D. No. 5, (not paid for by Arsenal Funds).....	6,760 28	
Machinery transferred from Lindsay (not paid for).....	3,874 19	
Accounts payable, March 31, 1924.....	2,532 16	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1924.....		\$ 184,270 82
Inventory of Material in Stores, March 31, 1924.....		188,727 79
Value of Capital Assets, March 31, 1924.....		848,956 87
Finished goods delivered during year, as per Production Statement.....		449,727 05
Machinery transferred to Petawawa Camp (no payment received).....		935 00
Refund to casual revenue.....		96 14
Accounts Payable, March 31, 1923.....		3,211 03
	<u>\$ 1,675,924 70</u>	<u>\$ 1,675,924 70</u>

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